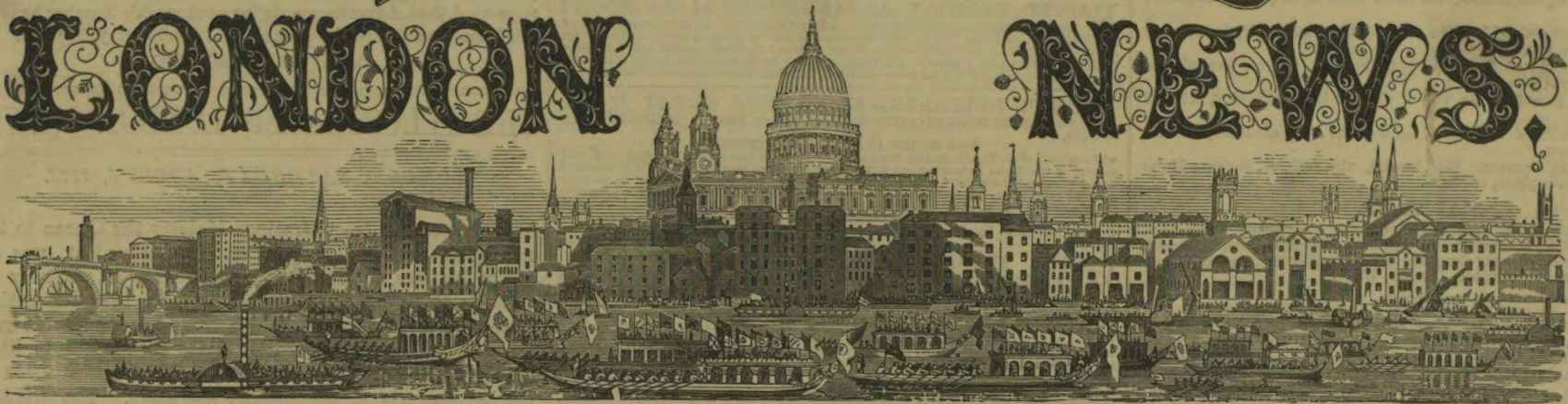


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1753.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE PICTURE SEASON: PARTIAL CRITICS.

BIRTHS.

At 27, Chesham-place, the Marchioness of Waterford, of a son, still-born.
At Futehghur, India, the Hon. Mrs. C. Dutton, of a son.
At 27, Queen's-gate-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, of a daughter, still-born.
At Flaxley, Gloucestershire, the wife of Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley Bewey, Bart., of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at the Waldrons, Croydon, Surrey, the wife of Nicholas John Ryle, of a son.
On Feb. 14, at Honolulu, the wife of Captain Henry W. Mist, R.N., of a son.
On the 25th ult., at 94, Portland-place, the wife of Henry Arthur Blyth, of a daughter.
On Feb. 23, at Coonor, Neilgherries, the wife of Surgeon Major Francis Day, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. C. A. E. Beley, M.A., Samuel Henry Williams, of Grassendale, Liverpool, to Anna Jane Anderson, only daughter of William Steven, Esq., 17, Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, London, W.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at his residence in St. James's-place, Sir William J. Alexander, Bart., Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, aged 74.
On the 1st inst., Catherine, the dearly-beloved wife of William James Evans, of 104, Wardour-street, Soho, in the 54th year of her age.
On the 1st inst., suddenly, at Mayfield, John Bradshaw Wanklyn, Esq., of Cheam, in the 48th year of his age.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.
Palm Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas G. Hall, M.A., Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon A. Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., probably the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, APRIL 7.
Prince Leopold born, 1853.
Royal Institution, 2 p.m., General Monthly Meeting.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. Eggleston, the secretary, on Southern Indian Dynasties).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (and four following days), Bach's "Passion Music," St. Matthew.
City of London Pension Society, general meeting, London Tavern, noon.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Gore on Horse Railways and Tramways).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., last Monday Popular Concert.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Kirk on Force).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., extra meeting (Mr. G. L. Taylor on Classic Architecture—Rome).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Froude on Automatically Recording the Rolling of a Ship, &c.; Mr. R. Bell on Building Ships capable of Resisting the Heaviest Artillery).
TUESDAY, APRIL 8.
Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.
Thirk Spring Meeting (two days).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
8	33	9	19	10	6	10	50	11	32	—	—	12	5

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer [corrected].	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	[General]	[Force]			
March 26	29.130	44.8	30.7	84	0.10	35.0	53.7	N.E.	E.	153	0.00	
27	29.083	42.9	41.2	95	0.1	35.6	69.3	E. N.E.	E.	123	0.00	
28	29.088	45.5	38.5	78	0.1	30.6	61.2	E. N.E.	E.	86	0.00	
29	29.060	45.6	40.7	84	0.1	30.0	63.1	SSW. N.W. E.	E.	223	0.00	
30	29.080	51.2	42.5	77	0.1	40.4	63.0	W. SSW.	E.	132	0.135	
31	29.727	48.2	45.8	92	0.2	40.0	57.1	W. SSW.	E.	133	0.019	
Apr. 1	30.011	47.1	39.4	76	2.42	59.6		SSW. W.		99	0.00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.180	30.051	29.910	29.903	29.954	29.739	29.957
Temperature of Air	..	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	52.4	57.4	47.7
Temperature of Evaporation	..	39.7	40.5	40.9	41.5	47.8	41.0	43.2
Direction of Wind	..	E.N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	W.N.W.	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	E.N.E.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD. Every Evening (Friday excepted). Characters by Messrs. Kendall, Arnott, Buckstone; Madames Robertson, Amy Rowell, M. Litton, &c. And other Entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS OF CHARLES I. Every Evening this Week, at 8.15, CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Bellmore; Mr. H. Forrester; Mr. E. F. Edgar; Mr. R. Markby; Miss G. Prince; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. At 7.15 SHOULD THIS BE THE EYE—Mr. F. W. Irish; concluding with THE LOTTERY TICKET—Mr. F. W. Irish. Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST and FOR SALE Every Evening.—On GOOD FRIDAY, TWO SACRED CONCERTS—Morning and Evening. On SATURDAY NEXT and EASTER MONDAY, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES. Grand Morning Performance on Easter Monday at One.

EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENT of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. On EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, the Holiday Performance will be given in the Great Hall. On EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, an Extra Day Performance will take place in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own Hall. The Day Performances in Easter Week will, therefore, occur in the following order—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL. On EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three; EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, at Eight, THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will celebrate their Eighth Annual Holiday Festival in the Great Hall. The first or musical portion of the Easter Entertainment will embody all those new and exceedingly beautiful melodies recently introduced with such marked success. The second part will be entirely new and original from beginning to end. The vast Area and Upper Gallery, comprising two thousand seats, will be appropriated to the holiday visitors at One Shilling. Balcony, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s. Omnibuses run direct to the St. James's Hall from every Railway Station in London.

GOOD FRIDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING. NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—It is with much pleasure that Mr. John Douglas is enabled to announce that he has again effected an arrangement with Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS for their great company of VOCALISTS and INSTRUMENTALISTS to give TWO GRAND CONCERTS of SACRED MUSIC at this Theatre on GOOD FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. It will doubtless be in the recollection of the audience that the performance of Sacred Music given by this world-famed body of Singers and Instrumentalists afforded a thoroughly delightful and intellectual gratification to all those whose privilege it was to listen to their exquisite rendering of some of the choicest morceaux of the great masters. The Programme on Friday Next will contain Selections from the Works of Mozart, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Handel, Haydn, Gounod, Spohr, &c. Doors open for the Afternoon Service at 1.30; Evening ditto, at 7.30. Both Concerts will be preceded by a brief discourse.

ON GOOD FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at Two; GOOD FRIDAY NIGHT, at Eight, TWO GRAND CONCERTS of SACRED MUSIC will be given by the magnificent Choir and Orchestra of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at the NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, upon which occasions they will be assisted by Miss Lucy Franklin and Miss Russell. The Band will also be considerably augmented. The whole of the auxiliaries selected from the Orchestras of the Philharmonic Society and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Conductor, Mr. A. Nish. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; Orchestra Stalls, 4s.; Balcony, 3s.; First Circle, 2s.; Upper Circle, 1s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 1s.; Pit and Great Gallery, 6d. Doors open at 1.30 and at 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight, all the year round. Eighth consecutive year at this Hall, in one uninterrupted season. The Company comprises Forty Performers, all of known eminence. It has long been a generally acknowledged fact that the Choir of Vocalists pertaining to Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Company is one of the finest and best cultivated in existence. The compositions presented to public notice from time to time are all written and composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by Authors and Composers of the highest degree of ability. Mr. Charles Dunlop, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Henry S. Leigh, Mr. Frank Vitzetelly, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Nish, Herr Meyer Lutz, and others—Private Boxes (the most elegant and luxurious in London) 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at Seven.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS will CLOSE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16. Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the Continental Schools, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-Mall, is NOW OPEN.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Fruitage of Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 5, New Bond-street. Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Storm in the Desert," &c., and a number of new and important Drawings in the Bernese Oberland, NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 4, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, from Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.—THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL PASSION WEEK PERFORMANCE OF THE MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Stanley. Trumpet obligato, Mr. Harper. Organist, Mr. Willing. Band and Chorus, Seven Hundred Performers. Tickets, 3s.; Reserved Area (numbered rows), 5s.; Gallery (numbered seats), 5s.; and Stalls, 10s. 6d.

MONSIEUR GUSTAVE PRADEAU'S LAST HISTORICAL PIANO-FORTE RECITAL, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, at Eight o'clock, assisted by M. Salnton (Violin) and Miss Julia Wicks (Soprano). Mr. Pradeau, at his residence, 13, Elm-grove, Hammersmith. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, and usual Agents.

WAGNER SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. Ed. Dannreuther. LAST CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, Half-past Eight o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 34, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

EASTER MONDAY BALLAD CONCERTS.—TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS, under the direction of Mr. John Boosey, will be given at EXETER HALL on EASTER MONDAY: the first in the Morning, at 2.30, and the second in the Evening, at Eight o'clock. At each Concert Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mr. STANTLEY will appear. Further particulars will be duly announced. Applications for Tickets must be made to Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT OF THE SEASON. DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT and Last Concert of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 7, ST. JAMES'S HALL, when the Programme will be selected from the works of all the great masters. Executants—Madame Schumann, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, MM. Joachim, Charles Hallé, L. Rios, Straus, and Plattl. Organ, Masters Le Jeune, Vocalist, Mr. Stanley. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. To commence at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

A COURSE of SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES on GEOLOGY in the EASTER HOLIDAYS, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by J. TENNANT, F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy at King's College, London, to the geologist to her Majesty, &c., at his residence, 149, Strand, London, W.C., on APRIL 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19, 1873, at 2 p.m. Terms—Half-Guinea for the Course; Five Shillings for Children of Fellows of the following Societies—Geological, Zoological, Chemical, Royal Microscopical, Royal Geographical, Royal Horticultural, Geologists Association, and Society of Arts. Mr. Tennant's Lectures on Mineralogy applied to Geology and the Arts, at King's College, will be resumed on Wednesday Morning, Oct. 8, and the Evening Lectures on Thursday, Oct. 9.

UNDER the immediate PATRONAGE and SANCTION of the COUNCIL of the ROYAL ALBERT HALL. President—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G. Vice-Presidents—H.R.H. the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.R.S., &c. and H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.R.S., &c. **PASSION WEEK PERFORMANCES OF SACRED MUSIC in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL.**

A performance of Sacred Music will be given in the Royal Albert Hall during Passion Week, under the direction of Mr. BARNBY. The series will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 7, with the performance of the Passion of St. Matthew, which will be repeated on the following Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Handel's MESSIAH will be given on SATURDAY, APRIL 12. Doors open at Seven; Commence at Eight each Evening. Tickets of Admission to each Concert—Boxes (Grand Tier), 25s.; Loggia (to hold eight persons), 35s.; Boxes (Upper Tier), 21s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s.; Arena Stalls, 4s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. May be had of Novello and Co., 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents; and the Royal Albert Hall.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1873 will OPEN on EASTER MONDAY. The Industries Illustrated will be SILK, CARRIAGES, STEEL, and FOOD, with Works of FINE ART of all kinds and Countries. About 300 of the best Works of the late J. PHILIP, R.A., and T. Cresswick, R.A., will be exhibited; also Works by Officers of the Army and Navy. Admission One Shilling. Monday and Saturday Evenings, Sixpence each after Six o'clock.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL-HILL, N. THE ALEXANDRA PALACE will be OPENED TO THE PUBLIC on MAY 24. The New Line of the Great Northern Railway Company from Highgate, with a station in the building, will place the Palace in direct communication with King's-cross and all Metropolitan stations.

THE PALACE and PLEASURE-PARK of 220 acres will be open Daily to the Public throughout the Summer. On Mondays the price of admission will be Sixpence; on all other days, One Shilling. On eight days during the season, which will be duly announced, the price of admission will be 2s. 6d.

On the OPENING DAY the price will be 5s. for all Tickets bought before the day; Tickets bought on the day itself will be 7s. 6d.

The GUNFA SEASON TICKET will admit the Holder on all occasions when the Palace is open.

The ATTRACTIONS will consist of Daily Concerts by the Company's Band, under the direction of Mr. T. H. West Hill—of Daily Performances in the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Milano—of Daily Lectures, Recitals, and other Amusements, in a Hall specially erected for the purpose, and of Performing in the magnificent Organ by Mr. F. Archer—of Special Concerts of Operatic and other Music—and of Flower Shows, a great Horse Show, Races, Athletic Sports, Firework Displays, Balloon Ascents, Dog Shows, Poultry Shows, and Grand Cricket Matches.

There will be a Museum and Fine-Art Gallery, a general Exhibition of Art objects, a Bazaar, Department, and numerous Scientific Collections. A most complete Marine Aquarium is also being constructed. No extra Charge in any department.

The Refreshment Contractors are Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. A more extended Programme will shortly be announced. Season Tickets will be ready next month.

SEASON TICKETS, ONE GUINEA.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY. All communications to be addressed to the Manager, at the Palace, Muswell-hill, N.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, April 12, will be put to press a day earlier than usual, in order to avoid printing and publishing on Good Friday. It is therefore requested that Advertisements for next week's Number be sent not later than Six in the afternoon of Wednesday, April 9.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

The visit of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to the north-east end of London, on Wednesday last, was an entire success. The object of it was, if we may so describe it, to consecrate by her presence the park in that quarter of the metropolis which bears her name. It may be said to have been an improvised occasion. As little ceremony was observed as possible. The notice given to the inhabitants of the district was short. The preparations for the ceremonial were few, simple, and inexpensive. The main purpose, however, of the visit was amply accomplished. The Queen disclosed to a population of industrious but not over-wealthy subjects her interest in them and their wellbeing. The weather was magnificent. Her Majesty's reception, as may well be supposed, was enthusiastic, and she must have returned to Buckingham Palace, after her twenty miles' ride, with the full consciousness that she retains, in all its pristine fervour, the loyal attachment of every section of the people over which she reigns.

A visit of the Sovereign to the East-End of London is a novelty pleasingly suggestive. The Queen is well known in the West-End. She has once and again made her public appearance in the City. But until now, so far as we are aware, the residents of the thickly-populated districts comprising Hackney, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-green have not been honoured with an express visit by any reigning Sovereign of the Realm in modern times. These districts lie entirely beyond the usual range of intercourse between the occupant of the Throne and the people domiciled in them. Their every-day work and interests of their inhabitants are but slightly and very indirectly connected with the splendours of the Court. True, they almost unconsciously come in for a share of that public order which the Constitution, as it exists, guarantees for all classes of her Majesty's subjects. They are spared those popular excitements, those heated passions, and those fierce collisions, which are too common in some Continental capitals as the result of the subversion of a throne, or the strife consequent upon the introduction of a new dynasty. In this country, most happily, the desire of political change falls immensely short of disturbing the monarchy. In theory a minority—a very small minority—may prefer as a logical conclusion the form of a republic. But, as Mr. Disraeli once observed, the people of this kingdom "are not governed by logic." Sentiment, the roots of which strike deep down into their hearts, is far more powerful in forming their political character and in swaying their practical conduct. It has been the distinctive glory of her Majesty's reign to nourish that sentiment by her personal bearing towards her people. They have seen many proofs of the watchfulness with which she gives her attention to any passing event which illustrates their condition; of the active and lively interest she feels in the vicissitudes they encounter in fighting the battle of life; of the yearning desire she manifests to stretch forth the helping hand where the helping hand is needed; to sympathise with sorrow, to pour consolation into the bosom of the bereaved, and to identify herself, as far as may be possible, with the hopes and joys, as well as the disappointments and griefs, of all classes of the population, without regard to the place which they may fill in the social circle. It is for this cause, even more than for her undeviating attention to her political duties, and her entire freedom from party partialities, that the presence of the Queen is affectionately welcomed wherever she may go, and evokes from every soul in her dominions the devout exclamation, "God bless her!"

We are not informed of the circumstances in which her Majesty's resolution to visit the East-End of London originated. It seems to have been due to a sudden, if not a spontaneous impulse; but assuredly the act was a gracious one, perhaps all the more so for having been marked by the absence of State pomp. No military escort was needed or employed to guard the person of the Queen from the possibility of popular turbulence. A few mounted police kept the way for the two carriages which contained her Majesty and suite. She was accompanied chiefly by ladies, of whom Princess Beatrice was one. Three or four outriders constituted the nominal guard of her person. Thus simply and trustingly she went into the midst of myriads upon myriads of her metropolitan subjects. She needed no other protection than their loyalty. She met with no demonstration but one of respect and attachment. Multitudes no doubt there were who saw her for the first time in their lives—hard-handed work-people who snatched a few moments from their daily toil to look upon their Queen, and hail her with hearty acclamation—wives and children to whom, familiar as her name has been, no thought of seeing her, especially in their densely populated and unattractive neighbour-

hood, had ever presented itself. Henceforward the day will be memorable to them. The park in which they have been wont to seek a breath of fresh air, and an interval of needed recreation, will be associated with an event dear to their recollection. As the Queen has been pleased to think of them, so they will take pleasure in thinking of the Queen. The ties which bind human beings together are as various as they are inexplicable, but however incapable they may be of analysis they are tolerably certain in their action, and to have seen the highest personage of the realm in the discharge of a graceful act of condescension will, in instances without number, set upon a vague sentiment of reverence the stamp of a genuine, definite, and enduring loyalty.

It is wonderful to see how a temporary gleam of sunshine changes the aspect, for the time being, of a monotonous tract of country, and how different are the impressions of the landscape left by that occurrence upon the mind of the spectator from what they were before. It is no less surprising to observe how frequently an event like that of the visit of her Majesty to the East-End of London alters the ordinary views which ordinary people take of their surroundings. Who can tell what the ultimate effect will be of the personal interest thus disclosed by the Queen in the welfare of the district in which she has shown her presence? Who can foresee the beneficent purposes to which that act may give birth in the hearts of many who enjoyed the privilege of witnessing it? Great things frequently take their rise from unexpected sources. Fashion often follows where Royalty leads the way. To care for those who have been previously uncared for; to show sympathy where the smallest evidence of sympathy is welcomed; to think of the neglected; to honour the industrious; to treat no place as beneath the regard of a loving heart, is the example which once more her Majesty has commended to all classes of her people. We trust that it will prove contagious—that the link that has connected together the East and the West End of London may hereafter more closely unite them in thought, in feeling, in intercourse, and in action; and that, notwithstanding the distance in point of space which separates them one from another, the inhabitants of both may so far realise their relationship as to constitute in reality, as well as in outward semblance, a single and undivided community.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday week, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Leopold, the Portuguese Minister and the Duchess of Saldanha, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, the Countess of Caledon, the Marquis of Hartington, and Viscount Torrington. On the following day the Marquis of Hartington had an audience of her Majesty. Prince Leopold left the castle for Oxford. Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess of Caledon, the Dean of Windsor, and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby. On Saturday last Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Amelia of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon, returning in the afternoon to London. Lady Churchill arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian had luncheon with her Majesty. The Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Sir Howard Elphinstone dined with the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. The Queen travelled by a special train, upon the Great Western Railway, to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace, arriving at ten minutes past eleven o'clock. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty. The Persian Minister was introduced to the Queen by Earl Granville, and presented his letters of recall. His Excellency Mirza Malcom Khan Nazim Oul Moulk, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Shah of Persia, was likewise introduced by Earl Granville, and presented his credentials. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Kensington Palace, and visited the Duchess of Inverness. The Queen held a Drawingroom. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Churchill, and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby. Princess Beatrice went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill and the Countess of Caledon, drove in an open carriage and four to Victoria Park. Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, and Lord Wrottesley followed in a second carriage and four. The equestrians in waiting were in attendance, upon horseback. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace at half-past ten, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and proceeded, via Pall-mall, Regent-street, and Euston-road, to Pentonville-road; the route thence being gaily decorated with banners and Venetian masts. At Islington-green and elsewhere some thousands of children were ranged. The Royal cortege halted at the Hackney Townhall and at the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, at each of which places bouquets of flowers were presented to the Queen by ladies. At Victoria Park a pavilion had been erected, beneath which her Majesty's carriage was driven, the Queen being received by the Right Hon. A. H. Bruce, the members for the borough of Hackney, the local clergy, and the reception committee. A body of troops, composed of the 1st Life Guards and of the Coldstream and Fusilier Guards, was in attendance, under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The members of the borough having been introduced to her Majesty, an address was presented, to which the Queen in reply expressed her gratification at the loyal reception accorded her Majesty. The Queen drove round the park, the bands playing the National Anthem. Her Majesty returned via Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, and the Thames Embankment to Buckingham Palace. The Queen throughout the entire north-east end route was received by the immense

assemblage with hearty enthusiasm, and the utmost good order prevailed. Prince Arthur arrived at the palace from Oxford.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon and returned to Windsor by the Great Western Railway.

The Queen has taken her accustomed walks and drives. The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

Lord Wrottesley and Colonel the Hon. Henry W. J. Byng have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Colonel Du Plat and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby have succeeded Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. de Ros and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace, at which were present the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with his son. The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with crape and feathers, and a diamond and pearl coronet over a long white tulle veil with black tulle trimmings. Her Majesty also wore a necklace composed of two rows of large pearls, pearl and diamond brooches, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, and St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black tulle over a black silk petticoat handsomely trimmed with white lace, looped with bunches of cherries, and a train of rich black silk covered with white lace; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, opals and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a black train, and petticoat trimmed with Brussels lace; head-dress, a tiara of turquoise and diamonds; ornaments, turquoise and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Louise wore a violet petticoat, with Honiton lace, and a white poul-de-soie train, with ruching and feather trimming; ornaments, opals and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and St. Isabel.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with the ladies of their respective families; by Earl and Countess Granville and Colonel Bagot. Several presentations were made in the diplomatic circle; and in the general circle, which was numerously attended, the following presentations were made to the Queen:—

Miss L. Agnew	Mrs. Collins	Miss F. Kennard	Miss Needham
Miss Emily Anson	Mrs. Dalgety	Miss J. Kennard	Mrs. Nordheimer
Hn. Mr. Archibald	Mrs. H. V. Davis	Lady E. Kennedy	Lady Osborn
Miss L. Archibald	Miss Grace Elliot	Miss A. Kinnaird	Miss Edith Osborn
Mrs. J. Arkwright	Mrs. Everest	Mrs. Lane	Mrs. Guy Paget
Miss P. Bagge	Miss E. Everest	Miss Lane	Mrs. George Paton
Miss N. Balfour	Miss Orr Ewing	Hon. J. Lawrence	Mrs. A. H. Pearson
Mrs. F. Blackwood	Miss Farrar	Hn. Mrs. Lawrence	Miss Spender
Miss C. P. Bouverie	Lady Ferguson	Mrs. Leask	Mr. Sheriff Perkins
Miss Broadbent	Lady Emily Fitzmaurice	Duchess of Leeds	Mrs. F. Perkins
Miss Broke	maurice	Lady J. Lockwood	Hn. Constance Pitt
Miss Freda Broke	Mrs. D. Fordyce	Miss A. Lovell	Lady Pollock
Miss D. G. Browne	Mrs. E. Garforth	Mrs. Lumson	Miss Quin
Miss E. Y. Buller	M. Gautier	Mr. H. McDonell	Hn. Mrs. Manners-Sutton
Hon. Mrs. C. L. Butler	Lady Graves	Miss Miles	Miss Manners-Sutton
Hon. Mrs. Francis Buxton	Miss F. Hemming	Miss Mabel	Miss P. Tennant
Miss A. Buxton	Miss Amy Hope	Lady Mosley	Mrs. E. Villiers
Hon. Mrs. Ronald Campbell	Miss Lucy Hope	Mrs. Mosley	Mr. J. Warburton
Mrs. Campbell	Mrs. Horton	Miss A. Murdoch	Lady F. Warburton
Mrs. Campbell of Auchmannoch	Miss Horton	Hon. Lady Neave	Mrs. Chas. Waring
Sub-L. J. F. Inglis	Sub-L. J. F. Inglis	Sir A. Neave, Bart.	Mrs. E. S. Watson
Mrs. H. M. Jackson	Mrs. H. M. Jackson	Lady Needham	Mrs. E. FitzWay
Mrs. G. Clerk	Mrs. H. Kennard		

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studios of Mr. F. Leighton and Mr. V. Prinsep, in Holland Park-terrace, on Thursday week. His Royal Highness afterwards attended the House of Lords. In the evening the Prince presided at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution, at Willis's Rooms. On the following day his Royal Highness hunted with her Majesty's stag-hounds, near Maidenhead. In the evening the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Royal Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, witnessed the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race from the umpire's steamboat. The Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, witnessed the race from the grounds at Chiswick. The Prince and Princess dined with Mr. and Mrs. E. Baring, at their residence in Charles-street. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. J. V. Povah, the Rev. Albert Sitwell, and the Bishop of Carlisle officiated. On Monday the Prince attended the House of Lords. Prince Arthur visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. On Tuesday the Prince went to Melton Mowbray, on a visit to Lord Carington, at the Manor House. On Wednesday his Royal Highness hunted with the Quorn hounds. The "meet" was at Gaddesby Hall. The "field" numbered about 300 equestrians, besides a large company in carriages. One fox gave a splendid run, and was killed near Queenby Hall. On Thursday the Prince attended the Croxton Park Races. In the evening his Royal Highness was present at a ball given by the Earl of Wilton at Egerton Lodge. The Prince will return to town to-day (Saturday). The Princess went to the concert of the Philharmonic Society on Wednesday evening. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, has taken her usual daily carriage exercise.

The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, will lay the foundation-stone of the Norfolk County School, at North Elmham, on Easter Monday.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt are visiting Rome. The Prince and Princess dined at the Quirinal on Sunday.

The Duke of Edinburgh has fixed Tuesday, June 17, for the public dinner in aid of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum at Ipswich. His Royal Highness will also preside at the fifty-ninth anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital, to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Monday, May 19. The Duke, with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Amelia of Saxe-Coburg, went to the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday week.

Princess Christian presided, on Thursday week, at the London International Exhibition Committee for promoting the special loan exhibition of decorative art needlework, made before 1800, to be held shortly at the South Kensington Museum. The Duchess of Teck was present.

Prince and Princess Christian will visit the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, at Stafford, on Easter Tuesday. Mrs. George Grant Gordon, who has been for some time an invalid, has resigned her appointment in Princess Christian's household.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Chelsea School of the Girls' Public Day School Company yesterday (Friday) week.

Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Arthur, and the Duchess of Teck went to the Court Theatre on Tuesday. Prince Arthur also went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday.

Princess Amelia of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Dover on Sunday from London. Her Royal Highness was met at the station by Prince Arthur, who accompanied her on board the packet Wave, Captain Bennett, which sailed for Calais.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

The most terrible disaster which has happened at sea for many years occurred on Tuesday morning, near the harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The screw-steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line, in attempting to make that harbour, was run ashore on a rocky headland. The ship struck heavily several times, and immediately rolled off the rock and sank, carrying down with her about 750 persons out of 934 who were on board when she left the Mersey. The suddenness of the disaster gave no time to prepare the steamer's boats for rescuing the passengers and crew. A frantic attempt was made to launch one boat; but it was dragged down by the ship, and all who had got into it perished. After the ship sank, it was found that some of her upper rigging remained above water, and a rope was passed to the shore, by which means between 200 and 300 persons were saved. Not a woman or a child was saved; and hundreds were drowned, there is no doubt, without having even had time to get out of their berths in saloon or steerage. The captain is one of the survivors. It is said that he was putting into Halifax because the supply of coal was running short, whilst another account has it that the vessel had received some damage to her machinery, for which it was necessary to seek assistance at Halifax. The immediate cause of the dreadful disaster, on a coast so well known, is not yet explained; but it is said that Captain Williams, or the officer in charge of the deck, mistook the light which is shown on one point for that which is displayed on another.

Mr. Brady, the third officer, one of the saved, reports that the Atlantic struck, at two on Tuesday morning, on Meagher's Head, in Prospect Harbour. Captain Williams had retired at midnight, judging the Hambro light to be N.N.W. thirty-nine miles. The weather was dark, but not thick. The ship struck several times. Captain Williams and Mr. Brady instantly rushed on deck and attempted to cut away the boats; but only one was launched, in which two women had been placed, when the men rushed in, filling it. The steamer then heeled over on her beam ends, and sank a few minutes after striking, carrying the boat down, with all on board. Portions of the ship's rigging remained above water, over which, and by ropes, 250 men escaped to the low rock. Mr. Frith, the first officer, remained by the steamer to the last, and was drowned in the rigging. The captain and doctor and the third and fourth officers have been saved.

The latest accounts state that 560 persons were lost, including 350 women and children; 415 persons were saved, 60 of whom belonged to the crew.

The Atlantic was built in 1871, and was on her nineteenth voyage from Liverpool. She was a four-masted iron ship of 3607 tons and 600-horse power.

PARTIAL CRITICS.

The young artist who has laboured, during several months, on the painting by which he hopes to make a successful debut in his profession at one of the spring Exhibitions, should be provided with two loving girls, his sister and his promised bride, to cheer him with their sympathising admiration. He may fail, after that, to win the praise of gentlemen who go the round of the picture-galleries for the purpose of writing critical reports, and he may undergo the mortification of having his work sent back to him unsold; or he may even fail to get it received for exhibition; in either of which cases we hereby offer him our sincere condolence. But there will have been a real and refined pleasure, to his sensitive nature, in the opportunity he has given to these beloved maidens, Cecilia and Arabella, to show their sweet kindness, if also their pretty ignorance, in such flattering comments as they may think he likes to hear. Perhaps the artist himself knows better the faults, and likewise the merits, of his finished work, though he cannot put in the touches of needed improvements. He is, perhaps, only too well aware of its deficiencies; and let us hope that he is so. For the man, young or old, who believes himself to be as good or as clever as the women tell him that he is, will soon deserve to be treated by men as an irreclaimable fool. Does this rule hold true on the other side, if a woman should believe herself to be as charming as the men profess to think her? We dare not enter into that question. Lovers are partial critics, when sincere. But those who only affect the lover's part will not stickle to give false praise, while secretly making their sport of the vanity they seem to indulge. It is not so, of course, with Cecilia or Arabella and the betrothed of one or the other, whom we suppose to have painted this work of art. They are quite honest—but partial critics.

"SEA PIECE" AND "HIND-HEAD HILL,"

FROM TURNER'S "LIBER STUDIUM."

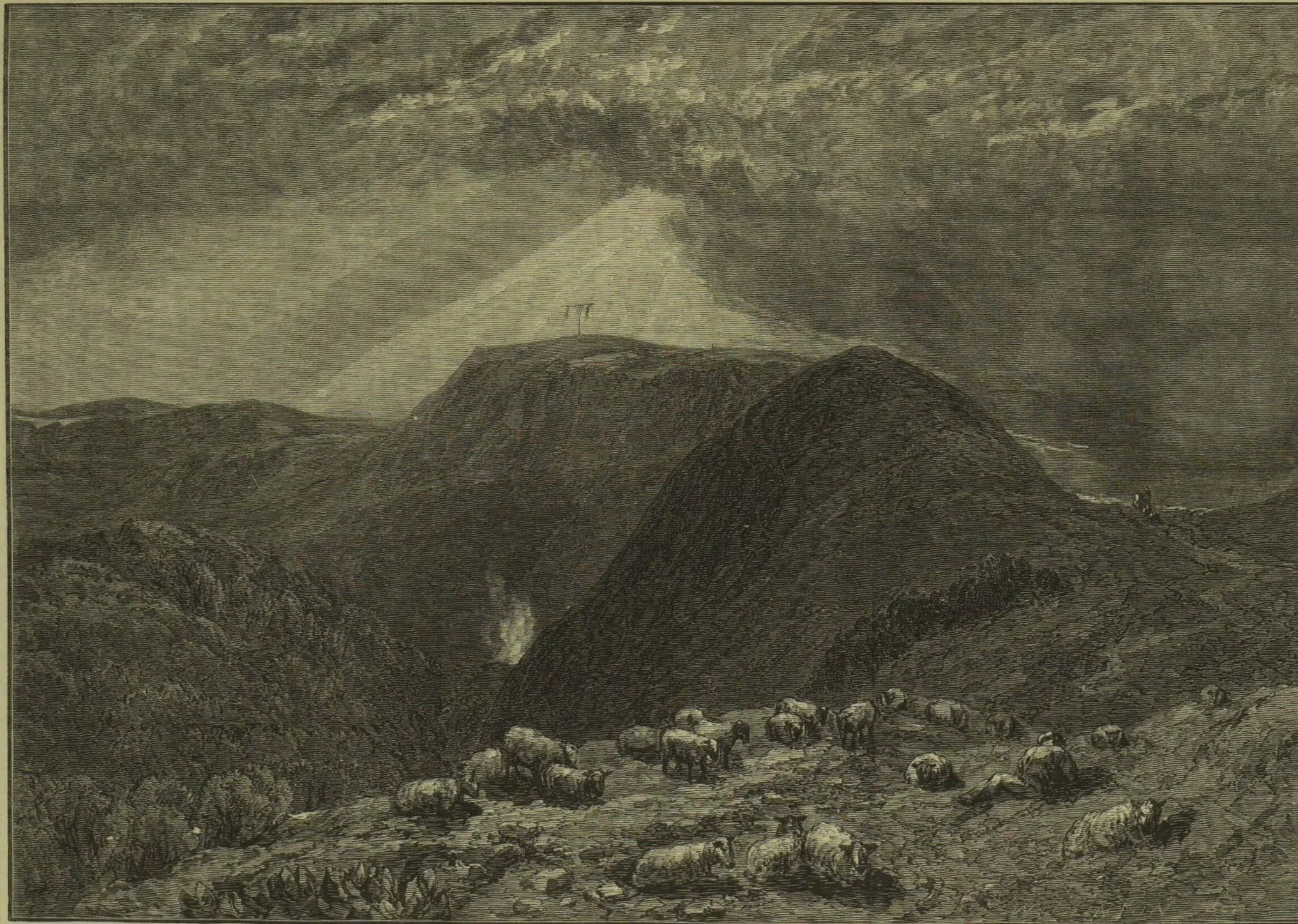
These Engravings from two of the most celebrated subjects of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" are given by way of illustration to our article last week on the "Liber" and the remarkable sale at Christie's of the engravings and plates of that work which Turner left. We have only to add to the particulars of the sale already given that the total amount realised for the "Liber" prints, plates, and etchings was upwards of £20,000.

Of the subjects before us the "Sea Piece" is a study of the composition of a fine picture in the possession of the Earl of Egremont. Turner's engraving (like all the "Liber" series) was executed in that mixture of etching and mezzotint almost peculiar to the master and those who wrought under his supervision, and was printed in warm sepia ink. It was engraved by Charles Turner, who executed several of the earliest plates of the "Liber," and is inscribed London, published Feb. 20, 1808, by C. Turner, 50, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square; drawn and etched by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

The other subject is "Hind Head Hill," near Portsmouth, on the Portsmouth road. The galleys with the two bodies hanging therefrom is a telling accessory to the rather wild scene, and the mail-coach to the right may suggest that robbing that vehicle was the crime which has met with so frightful an expiation. Published Jan. 1, 1811, by Mr. Turner, Queen Anne-street West. Drawn and etched by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Engraved by Dunkarton. Mr. Ruskin recommends the etching of the subject to students for purposes of study as one of those which are very desirable. The drawings of both subjects are included among the "Liber" series in the South Kensington Museum.



TURNER'S LIBER STUDIORUM: A SEA PIECE.



TURNER'S LIBER STUDIORUM: HIND HEAD HILL.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 3.

Although the present National Assembly was predestined to lead an agitated life, one may be certain that the deputies, when they offered themselves for election, were not prepared for such incessant turmoil as is now going on. They counted upon a certain number of pitched battles and skirmishes, no doubt; but fondly imagined that there would be numerous intervals of repose. They have been deceived in their hopes, however. Every week—one might almost say every day—has its "incident," sometimes breaking forth into a storm, at others swelling into a so-called crisis. One never knows what the morrow may bring forth, for there is sure to be some mischief-maker ready to provoke a tempest when the most trifling and unimportant subjects are under discussion. The latest news is that President Grévy has resigned. The event, coming so suddenly on the eve of the Easter recess—which will last from April 6 till May 9—is sure to produce a bad impression upon the country. It happened in this wise: During the last two or three days the Assembly had been engaged in discussing the Lyons Municipality Bill, a measure of considerable importance, as it abolishes the central Mairie and Communal Council, and divides that city, like Paris, into a number of little arrondissements. On Monday M. Ferronillat, a Lyons barrister and town councillor, made an able and witty speech against the bill, and on Tuesday the debate was continued by M. Millaud, the Viscount de Meaux, and M. le Royer. The latter made use of an unguarded expression concerning the Committee which had framed the bill, whereupon the Marquis de Grammont, one of its members, told him he was impatient. This unparliamentary expression raised a dreadful storm, and M. le Royer loudly demanded of President Grévy to call the Marquis to order. The President did so; whereupon, M. de Grammont, under pretence of explaining his words, repeated them, with additional force, thereby greatly increasing the already profound agitation. Members quitted their seats, and, forming little groups in front of the tribune, vehemently discussed what had taken place. The deputies of the Right loudly expressed their indignation with M. Grévy, who, they said, should have called M. le Royer to order, and not the Marquis. Feeling his impartiality suspected, the indignant President addressed a few words to the Chamber, and then abruptly raised the sitting and gave in his resignation. At the hour at which I write he has refused to withdraw it, in spite of the entreaties of the Government and of the leading deputies of all parties except the Extreme Right. Even should he resume his functions this deplorable incident will not pass unperceived, nor will it fail to increase the already great unpopularity of the National Assembly.

On Saturday the long-deferred debate upon Prince Napoleon's petition came before the Assembly. The report of the Committee of Inquiry, while blaming the Government for the illegality of the Prince's expulsion, proposed the voting of the order of the day. M. Defeyre delivered an able speech on behalf of the Committee, which he said could not well feel otherwise than pleased to hear Prince Napoleon invoke that respect of the law and those guarantees of individual liberty which one might look for in vain in the origin and traditions of the Empire. He was answered by the Minister of Justice, who had no difficulty in making a good case for the Government without in any way attempting to controvert the lofty precepts of his opponent. He said that he had never disavowed his principles or the liberties of citizens, nor did he intend to do so now; but when, under exceptional circumstances, a Government is charged with maintaining tranquillity, it is justified in taking exceptional measures, especially when it is surrounded by a press which proclaims Napoleon IV. and Henri V. He concluded by laying on the table a bill prohibiting the members of the Bonaparte family entering French territory without the authorisation of the Government. After a short speech from M. de Goulard, the Minister of the Interior, the order of the day "pure and simple," without the expressions of blame contained in the Committee's report, was voted by 347 ayes to 291 noes.

The Bishop of Orleans has made, this week, another of his violent declamatory speeches which so incense the Left. The subject was the Communal Charities Bill, to which he moved an amendment to the effect that the Curé of the commune should always be a member of the local charity committee. He claimed the restitution to the Church of the administration of the patrimony of the poor, maintaining that charity was of its own creation. After quoting Seneca to prove that pagan Rome held poverty a disgrace and compassion a vice, he said that the Church had inaugurated a charitable capital in the world, which announcement was received with immense applause on the Right and deafening cries of "Spain and St. Bartholomew!" on the Left. His amendment, supported by the reporter of the bill, was passed by a large majority.

One of the most prominent topics of conversation just now is the approaching election of a deputy for Paris. At present there are two candidates in the field—M. de Rémusat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is dubbed the "official" candidate, and is supported by the *Temps*, *Débats*, *Bien Public*, and *XIXème Siècle*, and M. Ledru-Rollin, who has consented to come forward on condition that the Government will permit public meetings to be held, so as to enable him to confer with the electors. He is warmly supported by all the Republican press.

General Sournain, who has exercised the important functions of Commandant de la Place de Paris uninterruptedly during the past fourteen years, having been maintained at his post successively by the Government of National Defence and M. Thiers, died in Paris, on Sunday evening, after a protracted illness. On the same day the Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, the eminent Reporter of the Committee on the Army Reorganisation Bill, and the last of the Ministers of Marine of the Second Empire, expired suddenly at his residence in the Rue de la Bienfaisance. The General and the ex-Minister were both buried on Tuesday.

The court-martial sitting at Versailles has condemned Felix Pyat to death for participation in the murder of the hostages.

SPAIN.

By way of retaliation for Carlist outrages, the populace of Barcelona have attempted to set fire to some of the Catholic churches of the town, the Republican volunteers with difficulty preventing the destruction. The Government have ordered troops to be dispatched to the place, but decline to declare it in a state of siege.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has put in force the new law imposing a duty of 1 per cent on all goods, British and others, imported into Portugal. The British merchants at Lisbon are very dissatisfied. They assert that the act is illegal, and that it will be protested against by our Government. What renders the imposition the more obnoxious to British merchants is that France and Germany are exempted by special treaties.

BELGIUM.

The King paid a visit, last week, to the School of Design and Modelling of Molenbeck, Saint Jean, where the director and all the pupils attended to receive his Majesty. On the King's departure from the school a large body of the workmen of the neighbourhood surrounded the Royal carriage and formed a novel body-guard, each man bearing a lighted torch. The Royal family have gone to Ghent for the purpose of being present at the opening of a horticultural exhibition. Princess Louise, who is fifteen years of age, appeared for the first time at a public ceremony.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives the bill increasing the number of deputy procureurs-général in the Court of First Instance at Antwerp was passed with the amendment of M. Jacobs augmenting the number of judges. The amendment was passed, notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister of Justice.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

At Vienna the delegations of Austria and Hungary were opened on Wednesday. Herr von Schmerling, who presided in the Austrian delegation, remarked, in his opening speech, that at the present moment peace appeared to be assured. On Thursday both delegations were received by the Emperor.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted the new Elections Bill, and the Emperor has sanctioned it. The Hungarian Budget exhibits a very unsatisfactory deficit.

GERMANY.

Another step in the process of the unification of Germany was taken on Wednesday in the Reichstag by the adoption of Herr Lasker's motion for extending the Imperial jurisdiction to the whole criminal and civil courts of the federation. This motion had previously been resisted on account of the opposition, now overcome, of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony. The Parliament adjourns from the 4th until the 10th inst.

The Director of the Department of Public Worship, Herr Sydew, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State to the Minister of Public Worship in place of Dr. Achenbach.

The action brought by the Bishop of Ermeland against the Government for having stopped his temporalities has been rejected by the Tribunal of Berlin.

The strike of the compositors in Breslau has terminated, and the men on Wednesday resumed work in all the printing offices. During the strike one journal only appeared daily, which was produced by the joint aid of all the newspaper proprietors.

The Ducal Government of Brunswick has agreed to a law regulating the succession, by which, under guarantee of the German Emperor, until the Imperial and Ducal Governments consider that no obstacles stand in the way of the accession of the legitimate successor, King George of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg will assume the Regency.

The former residence of the Kings of Hanover is about to be converted into the seat of the German Supreme Court of Control, which is to be transferred from Berlin to Hanover.

DENMARK.

The Volksting, by 55 against 34, has voted an address to the Crown expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

The Scandinavian monetary convention has been adopted.

Three Socialist leaders, charged with being officials of the International, have been tried at Copenhagen, and sentenced to terms of six, five, and four years' imprisonment respectively.

ROUMANIA.

The Chamber, by 52 against 23, has voted a provisional loan of ten millions and a half of francs, which is to be guaranteed by the sale of State property.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg we learn that a squadron of the Baltic fleet is to put to sea for practice on June 1, and that a military commission has been nominated with the view of carrying out the intended army reforms, and, at the same time, keeping the war budget within moderate limits.

The Emperor has granted to a joint-stock company a concession to lay and work a submarine telegraph cable between Odessa and Constantinople.

AMERICA.

According to the usual monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt of the United States was reduced during March 1,644,000 dols.

General Belknap, the new War Secretary, and General Sheridan are visiting the Mexican frontier with the object of establishing forts there for the protection of the new railroads.

The Republicans have carried Rhode Island in the State election.

The Anglo-American Commission has settled 259 cases under the Washington Treaty, 218 remaining to be dealt with.

A tornado has occurred on the banks of the Mississippi. Trees and buildings were destroyed, and twenty persons are supposed to have been killed. Floods have occurred along the banks of the Hudson, Mohawk, and Susquehanna rivers.

General Sickles, the United States Minister at Madrid, has telegraphed to Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, that the Spanish Government has ordered the liberation of 10,000 slaves held in servitude in Cuba in violation of the law of 1870.

CANADA.

In the division in the Dominion Parliament on the Pacific Railroad Bill the Government has obtained a majority of 31.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir George Bowen landed at Melbourne on Monday, and was at once sworn in as Governor of Victoria.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta conveys the heads of Sir Richard Temple's financial statement. For 1871-2 the statement shows a surplus of £3,124,173; for 1872-3, a surplus of £1,354,000; and for 1873-4, a surplus of £220,000. Sir R. Temple states that the past year has been the most prosperous in the financial history of India since the establishment of the present system. The income tax will not be reimposed.

The Burmese Embassy has arrived at Calcutta, and has been received with much distinction. Accommodation for the members has been provided by the Government.

We learn by a telegram from Calcutta that Mr. Macnabb has been ordered to proceed to Cabul, to communicate to the Ameer the decision of the Government in the Seistan boundary question, as well as the result of recent communications with Russia regarding the boundaries of Afghanistan and Bokhara.

PERSIA.

On Thursday week, in a solemn audience at Teheran, his Majesty the Shah spoke with marked enthusiasm of his approaching journey through Europe, which is expected to have such favourable results for the country. All internal arrangements are concluded. Several camps have been formed in the different provinces of the empire, in accordance with the new military organisation, to which the Grand Vizier has most particularly devoted himself.

The appointment of Mr. John d'Auvergne Dumaresq to be Colonial Secretary for the Bahama Islands is gazetted.

General Alatorre has been appointed Governor of Yucatan.

The Paris Mint has begun the manufacture of silver coin to the amount of 20,000,000f. for the Government of Athens.

A telegram from Riga announces the break-up of the ice and the reopening of the Baltic navigation.

Lunalilo, the lately-elected King of the Sandwich Islands, will shortly visit the United States.

The Pope has been suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism. His Holiness has now recovered.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia returned to Shanghai on Saturday from Hankow.

The Earl of Hopetoun died, on Tuesday, on his way home from a tour in Italy with the Countess. His Lordship had just entered his forty-third year.

A Penang telegram announces that the Dutch in Sumatra have declared war against a tribe in the north-west of the island with whom some difficulty exists.

The terms of the new Turkish loan of fifty millions sterling have been issued. It is believed that there will be a deficit of eight millions in the Budget for the present year.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden is fixed to take place on May 4, the fifty-fifth anniversary of Bernadotte's coronation.

The text of the treaty between Great Britain and Italy, providing for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, was published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to have presented the ruins of the Christian church at Abugosh, near Jaffa, to the French Government.

Colonel Andrew Clarke, C.B., formerly Surveyor-General, and a member of the Executive Government and the Executive Council for the Colony of Victoria, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

In order to ratify the new treaty between the celebrated African potentates Oko Jumbo and Ja-Ja, the latter has sent up to Bonny a slave to be killed. This sacrifice, we are told, makes the treaty binding and everlasting.

The Glenlora, with seventy-two emigrants for Wellington, New Zealand, after putting into the Mauritius to refit, arrived, "all well," at her destination on the 11th ult. This makes the thirty-fifth ship dispatched by the Agent-General for New Zealand which has reached that colony in safety.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England have voted £1000 in aid of the London Hospital Extension Fund.

Mr. J. A. Froude has consented to take the chair on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, to be held on Saturday, May 17, at Willis's Rooms.

The sale of jewels belonging to Mrs. Lizardi, whose husband has absconded, took place yesterday week. One necklace fetched £2700. The total was between £10,000 and £11,000.

Seventeen tenders have been received by her Majesty's Commissioners of Works for the erection of the new Law Courts, the amounts ranging from £719,787 to over a million sterling.

There was a gathering of artists and literary celebrities at the soirée of the Langham Fine Arts Club last Saturday evening, when were submitted to view pictures intended for exhibition at the Royal Academy.

The annual elections for governors and directors of the Bank of England were completed on Wednesday. Mr. George Lyall has completed his term of office, and Mr. B. B. Greene is now governor, with Mr. H. H. Gibbs as deputy governor.

Another Hospital Sunday meeting has been held at the Mansion House, to receive the report of the sub-committee charged with the preliminary arrangements. It was stated that a large majority of the 2628 ministers whose co-operation was invited had replied favourably.

Madame Balfe, widow of the eminent composer, has received a communication from the authorities of the British Museum accepting the original scores of her late husband's well-known works. In making this announcement to Madame Balfe, Mr. Winter Jones, the principal librarian, conveys to her the special thanks of the trustees for the gift.

This week the London School Board has been considering how it should best deal with truant children—Lord Mahon, who introduced the subject, recommending a system of rewards and punishments. Canon Cromwell's proposition for fixing the hours of religious instruction was adopted, after the rejection of two amendments.

The Royal Horticultural Society's second spring flower-show of the season took place, on Wednesday, at the gardens, South Kensington. Although there were twelve classes, the show was not large, but it was of a very varied character, and was marked by general excellence. The band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, played a selection of popular music.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution, at Willis's Rooms, derived unusual brilliancy and success from the presidency of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness proposed the toast of the evening in a business-like speech, which paid a high tribute to the admirable conduct of the railway service of the country. The subscriptions amounted to £5000, in a company of about 400.

A meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was held, yesterday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel—Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed advocating the formation of working men's clubs as a matter of the gravest importance, recognising the necessity of a central organisation, and recommending the Working Men's Club and Institute Union as coming under that description.

The annual dinner at the Institution of Civil Engineers was celebrated last Saturday with its usual éclat at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Hawksley occupied the chair. The Duke of Cambridge responded for "The Army," and Mr. Lowe for "Her Majesty's Ministers," while Lord Derby proposed the toast of the evening. The chairman stated that the society has now £30,000 at its disposal for promoting its special objects.

At the annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, held on Monday, it was reported that the number of children in the asylum during the past year was 200, of whom twenty-eight were received from the half-yearly elections and seven were admitted by purchase. The non-canvassing system adopted at the elections had been found to work in the most satisfactory manner. The cost of each child in the asylum is £16 12s. 9d. per annum. The first public dinner in aid of the institution will be held in June next, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Some facts showing the quality of the metropolitan water supply are furnished by Dr. Frankland, the well-known analyst. He states that during March the Chelsea, West Middlesex, and Southwark Companies succeeded in efficiently filtering the muddy water, but the Grand Junction Lambeth Companies delivered slightly turbid water, which contained moving organisms. The water of the Lea, supplied by the New River and East London Companies, was of better quality, and was efficiently filtered before delivery. The water supplied by the Kent Company from deep wells was bright and transparent, and fully maintained its usual high degree of purity in respect of organic contamination.

Last week 2481 births and 1540 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former having been 11 and the latter 215 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Five persons died from smallpox, 9 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 63 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 638, and 52 persons died from various forms of violence. There were five fatal street accidents.—Portsmouth again heads the list as the healthiest town in the Registrar-General's weekly return. Its death-rate was 15 per 1000 per annum, London being 24; Norwich, 22; Leicester, 24; Leeds, Hull, and Oldham, 25; Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, and Newcastle, 26; Sunderland and Sheffield, 27; Wolverhampton, 28; Nottingham, 30; Bradford, 32; Manchester, 33; Salford, 34.

THE CHURCH.

An unendowed prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Prebendary Smith, has been accepted by the Rev. S. Pretymann.

A window in the north-east of the Market Chapel in Ripon Cathedral has been filled with stained glass, at the expense of Canon Birch, in memory of the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The Archbishop of Canterbury returned to Lambeth Palace last Saturday, and preached at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, on Sunday morning, on behalf of the St. Peter's Orphan Home, Thanet.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. W. R. Jolley, Rector of North Repps, near Cromer, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary; and the Rev. J. W. Reeve, minister of Portman Chapel, Baker-street, Marylebone, to be an honorary chaplain to her Majesty.

The annual appropriation of Queen Anne's Bounty was held on Wednesday. The meeting—presided over by the Bishop of Winchester—was attended by the Bishop of Chichester, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Mr. Calvert, Q.C., and Mr. Alderman Besley. The fund is applicable to the augmentation of poor benefices in England and Wales. It is distributed in sums of £200, to meet subscribed sums in each instance of not less than £200. The number of cases approved was eighty-five. The highest income of any benefice was £200, the lowest income £20 per annum. The subscriptions by patrons and others ranged from £200 to £510.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

A Convocation will be held on May 8, for the purpose of electing to the Professorship of Logic, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Henry Wall. The Rev. Thomas Fowler, Sub-Rector, Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln, is the only candidate announced.

The Commemoration is fixed for June 18.

The Denyer and Johnson Scholarships have been awarded to E. Walker, B.A. (Corpus), the Rev. R. D. H. Gray, B.A. (Brasenose), and W. R. Sparks, B.A. (Exeter), in the order of merit. The scholarships are tenable for one year only.

C. M. Leudesdorf, B.A., Scholar of Worcester, has been elected Mathematical Fellow of Pembroke, on condition that he reside and take part in college work. There were four candidates. Mr. Leudesdorf was placed in the first class in *Disciplinis Mathematicis* by the Moderators in Trinity Term, 1871, and in the first class by the final examiners in *Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis* in Michaelmas Term, 1872; and was also awarded the prize of books offered by Lady Herschel to the candidate who passed the best examination in astronomy at the examination for the senior mathematical scholarship held this term, and was recommended by the examiners as a "meritorious candidate" in the examination for that scholarship.

Mr. A. Dendy, B.C.L., who has held the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship since 1868, which is attached to the University, and which is only tenable for seven years, has been elected to an actual fellowship in the college. Mr. Dendy was placed in the First Class by the Classical Moderators in Michaelmas Term, 1861, and in the First Class in the Law and History School by the Examiners in Michaelmas Term, 1863, and gained the Vinerian Law Scholarship in 1864.

F. J. Cade, from Cheltenham College, and E. S. Hilliard, from Magdalen College School, have been appointed Exhibitioners of Christ Church.

A memorial to the late Mr. Frederic Vyner, who was killed by Greek brigands, has been placed in Christ Church Cathedral.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Chancellor's gold medals, value 15 gs. each, are given annually to two commencing Bachelors of Arts who show themselves the greatest proficient in classical learning. The following is the order of merit declared by the examiners:—S. H. Butcher, Trinity; T. E. Page, St. John's; A. W. Verrall, Trinity—equal. Highly distinguished in the examination—J. T. Hutchinson, Christ's; W. A. Meek, Trinity. It will thus be seen that the order nearly confirms that of the Classical Tripos, Mr. Butcher there heading the list, while next to him Mr. Page and Mr. Verrall were bracketed equal.

The Bell (University) Scholarships, two of which are adjudged annually, have been awarded as under:—1, E. C. Selwyn, King's; 2, G. G. Butler and F. J. H. Jenkinson, Trinity—*æq.* Where personal merits are equal those are to be preferred who stand most in need of assistance.

The Hulsean prize for the best dissertation in English on "The Influence of Christianity on the Legislation of Constantine the Great" has been adjudged to W. B. Chawner, B.A., Emmanuel.

The result of the open competitive examination at Clare is as follows:—Classics—Fulford, of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, £60 per annum. Mathematics—Lilly, private tuition, £50 per annum. Natural Science—Duncuft, Clifton, scholarship of £50 per annum. Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition has been awarded to A. Williams; and the Cave Exhibition to C. M. Atkinson.

The fifteenth annual report of the Syndicate appointed to conduct the examination of students not members of Cambridge University has just been prepared. The local examinations were held in December last, at forty-nine centres. The number of candidates entered was 3075, of whom 1841 were junior boys

and 530 junior girls, 388 senior boys and 316 senior girls. Of the junior boys 23·3 per cent passed in honours, 43·4 per cent passed not in honours, 33·2 per cent failed. 1768 were examined. Of the junior girls 506 were actually examined; 13·4 per cent passed in honours, 44·1 per cent not in honours, and 42·5 per cent failed. Of the senior boys 377 were examined, and 33·4 per cent passed in honours, 41·1 per cent not in honours, whilst 25·5 per cent failed. Of the senior girls 305 were examined; 13·4 per cent passed in honours, 45·1 not in honours, whilst 41·5 per cent failed to pass.

The National Union for Improving the Education of Women has offered seven scholarships of £25 each, tenable for one year, for competition throughout the United Kingdom; the competitors to be young women over sixteen years of age. The scholarships will be awarded by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh; Trinity College, Dublin; the Science and Art Department, Society of Arts and College of Preceptors, London, at their examinations this year.

The Bishop of Oxford held a confirmation at Eton College Chapel, on Saturday, when upwards of 160 boys were confirmed.

Viscount Eversley and Mr. John Bonham-Carter, M.P., have been appointed on the governing body of Winchester College, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of the Earl of Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote.

Colonel Leach has been appointed one of the Governors of Highgate School, in succession to Mr. Gladstone, deceased.

The Rev. A. S. Newman, B.A., Assistant Master in King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Lancing. Mr. Newman was scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and gained Sir W. Browne's gold medal for Greek Epigram in 1869.

Mr. Reginald Morshead, B.A., scholar of St. John's, Cambridge (twentieth wrangler, 1872), has been appointed Second Master of King Edward VI.'s School, Berkhamsted.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is not too much to say that the Liverpool Spring Meeting, which took place at the end of last week, was the most successful ever held. Aintree is always associated with the bleakest and coldest of weather, so it was indeed a pleasant surprise to find a June sun shining brilliantly throughout the meeting. The doings of the Oxford and Cambridge men during the past few days will occupy so much of our space that our remarks must necessarily be brief. The Liverpool Hurdle Handicap was the only event of importance on the first day, and Fidèle (10 st. 7 lb.) carried the Duke of Hamilton's colours successfully; Loustic (11 st. 7 lb.) was second, and ran forward enough to make him in increased demand for the great race; but Nestor II. did not perform nearly as well as at Croydon. Twenty-eight came to the post for the Grand National, one of the largest fields that has ever started; and, as might have been expected, the chapter of accidents was unusually long, two or three of the most prominent favourites having their chances entirely extinguished by unforeseen calamities. At the second fence Casse Tête (11 st. 3 lb.), the mare "who has twice traversed the country successfully and cannot make a mistake if she tries," blundered on to her head, and, her bridle slipping off, she was at once out of the race. Cecil jumped into, instead of over, Becher's Brook; and at the same place Ismail bolted out of the course, taking Huntsman with him. Cinderella broke down early in the race, and was pulled up on entering the country for the second time; at which point Disturbance (11 st. 11 lb.), who had been lying off, began to draw up to the leaders. Near the next fence Footman (11 st. 5 lb.) came into collision with two men who were crossing the course, and fell; Lingerer (10 st. 13 lb.) jumped on to him and also came to grief, and, in falling, managed to knock New York (10 st. 6 lb.) off his legs. Soon after getting over Becher's Brook for the second time, True Blue (10 st. 13 lb.) fell from exhaustion; and at the last fence but one Broadlea (10 st. 5 lb.) rolled over, completely run out, his fall disposing of the chances of Red Nob. (11 st. 3 lb.) and Crawler (10 st. 10 lb.), who cannoned against him. This left the race entirely to Columbine (10 st. 9 lb.), Ryshworth (11 st. 8 lb.), and Disturbance—the first-mentioned pair landing on the racecourse together, with Captain Machell's horse close to them. Columbine and Ryshworth raced head-and-head, till entering the straight, when the former was beaten, and Disturbance, heading Ryshworth at the last flight of hurdles, came away and won by six lengths. It was curious to see the late confederates—Captain Machell and Mr. Chaplin—fighting out the finish of the greatest steeplechase of the year; and the victory of the top-weight, who was beautifully ridden by Mr. J. M. Richardson, was very well received. On the Friday Ryshworth (12 st. 7 lb.) confirmed the excellence of Disturbance's performance by cantering away from a large field in the Sefton Cup Steeplechase, in spite of his heavy weight; and Lydon (6 st. 9 lb.), the highly-bred half-sister to Hester, who was such a favourite for the Lincolnshire Handicap, won the Liverpool Spring Cup, after a capital finish with Moonraker (6 st. 10 lb.). The other races of the meeting were of little importance.

No meeting has suffered so severely as Northampton from the prohibition of two-year-old racing before May; and with the abolition of the Althorp Park Stakes, for which The Rake, Knight of the Garter, Marksman, Lady Elizabeth, and so many crack juveniles have been brought out, nearly all interest in the fixture vanished. Bugler followed up his Lincoln success by winning the Trial Stakes; and Flurry (7 st. 10 lb.) beat a field of eight for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes—"great" only in name; so that Lydon, who defeated her easily at Liverpool, may be a better horse than is generally supposed. Earl Spencer's Plate proved as popular as ever, and brought seventeen to the post, the best of which proved to be The Colonel (6 st. 8 lb.), who led from start to finish and won by six lengths; Virgin Queen (7 st. 10 lb.), the newly-named St. Albans—Queen Elizabeth filly, who was a very smart two-year-old, found the weight too much for her. Nottingham and other small meetings need no comment.

Accounts of the Inter-University boat-race and chess-match will be found elsewhere.

The Inter-University sports proved more than usually exciting this year, as each side was confident of winning the odd event. The result fully justified our remarks of last week, Oxford making some amends for her hollow defeat on the Thames by carrying off six competitions out of the nine. The mile was quite the race of the day, as C. F. Gunton (Cambridge), who won by ten yards from E. A. Sandford (Oxford), accomplished the distance in 4 min. 23·5ths sec., the fastest amateur time on record. W. M. Smith-Dorrien (Oxford) and A. F. Somerville (Cambridge) had a magnificent struggle in the three miles, keeping within a couple of yards of each other until some three hundred yards from the finish, when the former came away very strongly, and won easily, in 15 min. 18·5ths sec. G. H. Urnson (Oxford), a very good but hitherto unlucky runner, won both the one hundred yards and quarter-mile races; and another notable performance was that of E. S. Brown (Oxford), who threw the hammer 122 ft. 6 in., a distance which exceeds any amateur throw hitherto made.

The billiard-matches were played on Saturday and Monday last, and resulted in easy victories for Cambridge, which was represented in the four-handed match by G. E. B. Wrey (Trinity) and A. Ward (Trinity Hall); while C. Taylor (Brasenose) and H. B. Blagrove (Magdalen Hall) played for Oxford. Wrey performed much the best of the four, though he had a great deal of luck, and the "light blues" ran out when their opponents stood at 411, thus winning by 89 points. The single game between Wrey and Taylor promised to produce a good contest, as for the first 150 points the men kept very even, both playing well; but then Wrey drew right away, and, by means of some nicely-played spot strokes, and breaks of 21, 26, and 40, he won by 199 points in the fast time of one hour forty-three minutes.

Oxford took full revenge for these defeats in the racquet-matches, which came off at Prince's Club, Hans-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. C. J. Ottaway and E. O. Milne (both of Brasenose) represented Oxford, and were opposed by E. J. Sanders and J. H. Gurney (both of Trinity). The last-mentioned pair were hopelessly over-matched at all points, and lost four games in succession. As might have been expected from this result, Ottaway never gave Sanders a chance in the single match, which was the best of five games, but won the first three "off the reel." He has now won the single match three years in succession, and has never lost a single game in it—a performance of which he has reason to be very proud.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

Never was there a more glorious day than last Saturday for the Inter-University boat-race, which year by year seems to grow in public favour; and the contrast between the brilliant sun and summer warmth of that day and the sleet and snow which prevailed last year was extraordinary even in our uncertain climate. The attendance was, of course, enormous, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that half London lined the banks of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake. As the time for the start approached, Cambridge rose rapidly in popular favour, and on board some of the steam-boats as much as 3 to 1 was laid on her chance. Precisely at 2.20 p.m. Oxford paddled down to the Aqueduct, and, having won the toss, took up the position on the Middlesex side. On such a beautifully still day there was little or no advantage in having the choice; for, though Oxford gained about a length, yet Cambridge had the full strength of the tide, which made matters about equal. The "light blues" were only a few minutes behind their rivals, and were received with tremendous cheering. Everything being in readiness, the eights took up their positions at the two watermen's skiffs, which were moored higher up than usual; and Mr. Searle, who always acts as starter, having received no answer to his question, "Are you ready?" said "Go!" and the race began. (A Large Engraving issued with this Number shows the Two Crews Ready for the Start.)

The start was perfectly level, yet though the Cambridge stroke was only rowing 38 to the minute, while Dowding was setting his men 40, the favourites had a lead of a quarter of a length before reaching the Creek. Cambridge now dropped to a fine, steady 37 to the minute, and yet fully maintained her advantage; indeed, in making the shoot below the Soapworks, her lead had increased to nearly a length. In spite of every effort on the part of the Oxonians, this advantage was maintained to Hammersmith Bridge, which was reached in the very quick time of 7 min. 26 sec. Here it was clear that nothing but an accident could prevent the success of Cambridge, and as much as 10 to 1 was offered on her. Just off the Doves Dowding called on his men for a spurt, and, rowing 42 to the minute, they picked up some of their lost ground; but it was an expiring effort, and the Cantabs, who were only rowing 36, drew rapidly away again. The race was now over, for the leaders passed through Barnes Railway Bridge fully two lengths to the good, two or three of the Oxford crew being completely rowed out at this point, and finally won by three lengths. The time was 19 min. 35 sec., by far the fastest on record, so the sliding seats, which were used for the first time in this race, must be pronounced a complete success, and will doubtless be universally adopted.

We append the names and weights of both crews:—

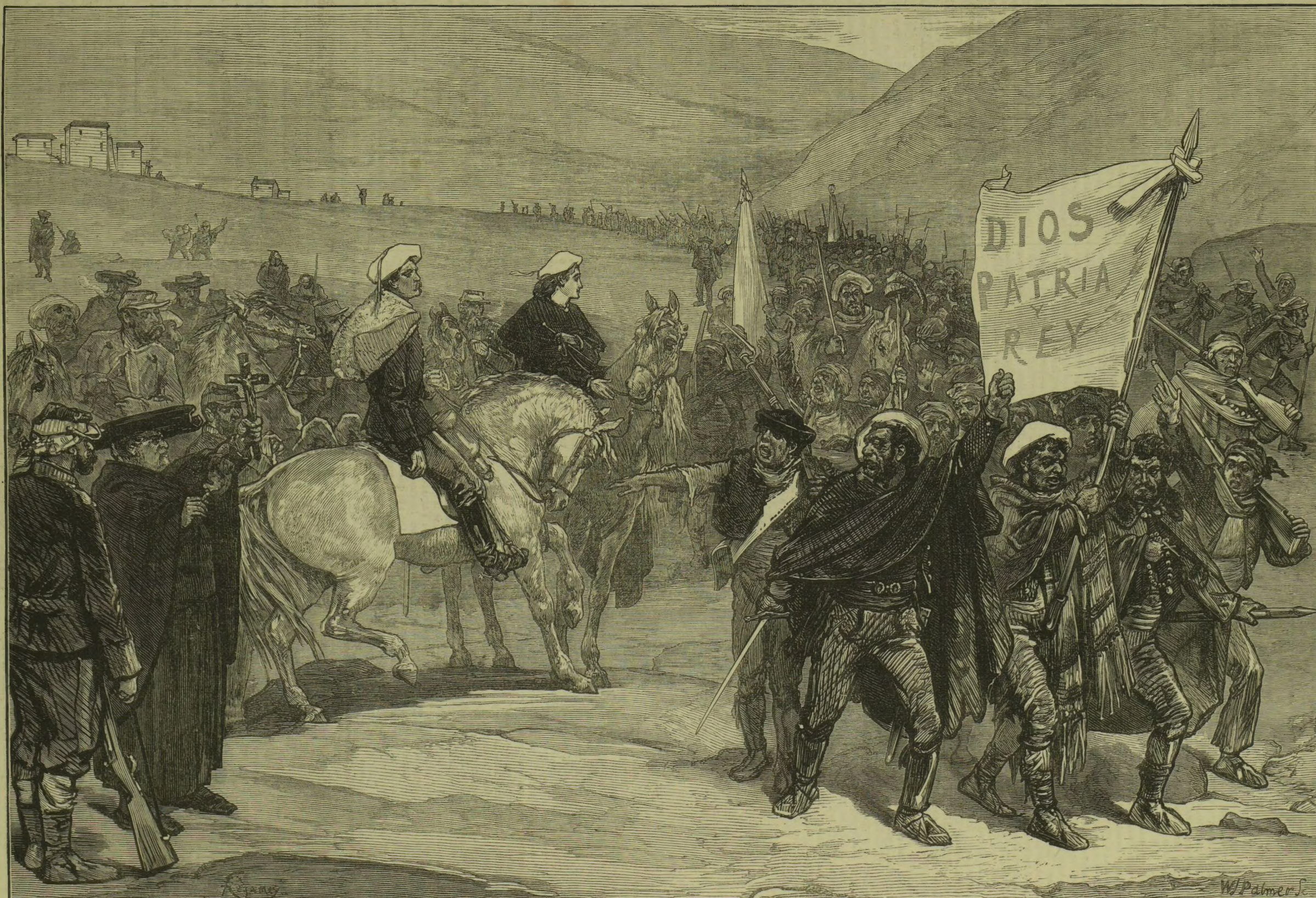
CAMBRIDGE.		st. lb.	OXFORD.		st. lb.
J. B. Close, 1st Trinity (bow)	11	3	C. C. Knollys, Magdalen (bow)	10	11
E. Hoskyns, Jesus	11	2	J. B. Little, Christ Church	10	11
J. E. Peabody, 1st Trinity	11	7	M. G. Farrer, Brasenose	11	13½
C. W. Lecky-Brown, Jesus	12	13	A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen	12	5
J. S. Turnbull, Trinity Hall	12	12½	R. S. Mitchison, Pembroke	12	2
C. S. Read, 1st Trinity	12	13	W. E. Sherwood, Christ Ch.	11	1
C. W. Benson, 3rd Trinity	11	5½	J. A. Ormsby, Lincoln	11	3
H. E. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke)	11	1½	F. T. Dowding, St. John's (st.)	11	0
C. H. Candy, Caius (cox.)	7	5	G. E. Frewer, St. John's (cox.)	7	10

A CARLIST REVIEW.

The many scattered bands of Carlist partisans who have during several months past overrun the north of Spain to carry on a harassing warfare against the Government troops were recently massing their forces of duly organised and officered corps in the mountains of Catalonia and the Biscay provinces. The scene represented by our Artist is the first important concentration of the Carlist troops, which took place on Feb. 24, at a village called Vidra, secluded amidst the Catalan mountains in the neighbourhood of Vich. Don Alfonso de Bourbon y de Austria, brother of Don Carlos, had arrived in this village on the evening before, accompanied by his wife, Princess Donna Maria, and followed by a numerous staff, amongst whom was his cousin, the Duke of Seville, son of that Don Enrique de Bourbon whom the Duc de Montpensier some two years since shot in a duel. On the morning after his arrival Don Alfonso passed in review six thousand armed men from the provinces of Catalonia and Navarre, under the command in chief of General Saballs. The moment chosen by our Artist for his sketch is when, after the comparatively few regularly uniformed troops had defiled past the young Prince and his consort, the rough levies of Catalan mountaineers marched before them. Don Alfonso, who was formerly an officer of Papal Zouaves, wears the distinctive mark of the Carlist party—the *boina blanca*, or white flat cap of the Basque provinces; with a blue uniform tunic, light riding-breeches, and top-boots; and on his shoulders the sheep-skin *zamarro*, such as is worn by the Spanish mountaineers. He is nominated by Don Carlos, who abdicates his own claim in favour of his son, to be Regent of the kingdom during his nephew's minority. For some weeks past Don Alfonso, accompanied by a uniformed bodyguard of 200 men, has been engaged in organising his forces, which are said to reach the total of from 10,000 to 12,000 men, most of them armed with Barden or Remington rifles. In Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, a secret committee of townsfolk has been formed to aid the Carlists. Last week there was a simultaneous attack made by the Carlists on several towns and villages, which they captured with but little resistance. At Berga they took 500 prisoners and seized 1600 rifles, with some artillery. Barcelona is in great alarm. The different Carlist leaders, Tristany, Dorregaray, and others, occupy the whole of northern Navarre.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: CHEERING THE VICTORS.



REVIEW OF CARLIST VOLUNTEERS IN CATALONIA BY DON ALFONSO

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If compulsion were used in order to obtain an opinion as to what ordinary member of the House of Commons has been the most prominent this Session the answer would be prompt, and Mr. Fawcett would be named. There is a child's toy, probably of Italian origin, which is known as a "tombola," and it consists of a counterfeit presentment of a man's face and bust, resting on a bottom which is convex, so that the figure can be turned over and over and yet always it comes up erect, the countenance invariably wearing a stereotyped smile. If it were not nearly profane, just now Mr. Fawcett might be called a Parliamentary "tombola." For in regard to his Dublin University Bill, he has been tumbled over two or three times, has invariably returned to an upright position, though it can hardly be said that he has always come up smiling. This matter of his was the moving cause of a scene in the Commons a few nights ago, in which some distinguished personages, or one at least, figured rather equivocally. It came about thus. Since Mr. Fawcett obtained leave to bring in and to read a first time his University Bill he had made several amendments on it. This was caught up by the irrepressible band of Irish members, who, in this matter of University education, are doing the bidding of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and who are ferociously opposed to a measure which, if it became law, would postpone the Romish demand for an endowed Catholic University for a quarter of a century, and so they resolved on a move towards blocking it in the outset. One of their body was chosen to come forward, and propounded to the Speaker that Mr. Fawcett had been guilty of technical irregularity in intending to bring on for second reading a measure in many respects different to that which had been read a first time. At once Mr. Fawcett owned the "impeachment," apologised, and signified that he would withdraw his bill and substitute another for it. When he came to move his new measure, up jumped Mr. Gladstone, and protested that this could not be done without notice. Great chuckling, of course, among the Irish crew at the accession of such an ally, who was evidently terribly in earnest. But, alas! he happened also to be terribly mistaken—if he was really mistaken; for up rose Mr. Dodson and Mr. Bouverie, and showed clearly that the original leave to bring in a bill held good, and that no notice of an intention to substitute another for the first one was necessary; and the Speaker tersely ruled that this was so. Then presented himself a noisy Irish member, and objected that he ought to be allowed to oppose the first reading, which is always a matter of course, and he quoted a precedent which of course was entirely wrong and inapt. With bitter emphasis Mr. Gladstone espoused this muddle-headed suggestion, and again the authorities of the House, with the Speaker as their official indorsee, pointed out the real practice in the matter, and Mr. Fawcett in triumph handed in and had read a first time his new bill, leaving the Irish members planted, and the Prime Minister in the dilemma of having been ignorant of one of the most ordinary rules of the House or of having sought to evade it.

It might have been thought that a measure which seeks to delegate to a despotic Commission of Three, plenary powers of control and administration over railway companies would have brought all the railway direction interest in the House into furious opposition to it. On the contrary, the directorial element has been curiously abstinent, and it has been left to amateur members to make some "forcible feeble" efforts to stem the progress of the bill. If a long, heavy speech could have acted as a block to the measure, that of Mr. Joshua Fielden was calculated to be effectual in that way. There never was a more unwearied "continuer" than this gentleman, and he can carry on slow, monotonous sing-song talk for any given number of hours, his voice and the expression of his face all the while suggesting that he is in the agonies of neuralgia. Some support he got, though mostly nugatory, owing to the small calibre of his supporters. It is true that Mr. Henley, shaking off for a while a kind of torpor which seems, during this Session, to hang upon him, gave out some bright flickerings; but in the event the Opposition collapsed, and the bill went spinning about in Committee. It was notable that on this occasion Mr. Childers was on duty, helping to coach the measure along, thus fulfilling one of those duties of "maid-of-all-work" to the Government which Lord Dufferin once said were expected of the holder of the sinecure office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. As Mr. Childers is a steady adherent to the principle that whatever a man does he should do it with all his might, of course he was as busy as a certain personage is said by sailors to be in a high gale of wind; and he quite overtopped Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who is the Minister in charge of the bill.

In the exercise of his master passion of philanthropy towards races whom he seeks to place on a "man-and-brother" footing with pale-face nations, Mr. R. N. Fowler has propounded an East Indian grievance, in the fact that the Indian Budget is made a farce, owing to the time of the Session at which it is always brought forward. This he did with that peculiar intonation which is characteristic of him, and in that, so to speak, tumbling manner, which somehow suggests recollections of the descriptions we have read of Dr. Johnson's rolling about when he was gruffly laying down opinions meant to be incontrovertible. The aspect of the House was exactly that which it presents when the Indian Budget is actually being propounded, so that Mr. Fowler's scoldings fell short of their intended effect; and though Sir Charles Wingfield has an airy way of expressing himself, and in voice and appearance revives memories of a famous veteran, but ever green light comedian, he could put no life into the discussion; while as to any hope of Mr. Eastwick's stirring it up, why, you might as well expect a gentle air from the soft south to "o'erthrow the steeples." Neither did Mr. Gladstone impart any of his normal passion into the discussion, while his interposition, doubtless, prevented Mr. Grant-Duff from indulging, as is his wont on Indian subjects, in those bursts of dithyrambic eloquence and quaint phraseology which seem to be a compound of Ossianic language and the epigram of Swift, which perhaps they really are. The only real rousing of the discussion came from Mr. Fawcett, who, as ever, spoke in tones which seem as if intended to penetrate from Calcutta to the Punjab.

The Royal Geographical Society is sending out to Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, a massive service of plate, in recognition of his services in the advancement of African discovery.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Corporation of Bolton to open their new Townhall, erected at a cost of £150,000. A statue to Dr. Chadwick, of Southport, in commemoration of his gift of £22,000 for model dwellings and an orphanage, will probably be inaugurated at the same time. The ceremonies are expected to take place in July.

The returns of emigration from Liverpool, made up for the first quarter of the present year, show the total number of emigrants to have been 24,399, being a decrease upon the corresponding quarter of last year of 1666. The decrease is principally in the foreign emigrants. The English emigrants were 12,374; Irish, 3091; Scotch and foreigners, 6994.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for twenty minutes only yesterday week, but during its short sitting passed the Custody of Infants Bill through Committee, and read the third time and passed the Poor Allotments Management Bill.

On Saturday morning last the Consolidated Fund (£9,317,346) Bill was read the second time, and, standing orders being suspended, was carried through the other stages, read the third time, and passed by five minutes past eleven. The House then adjourned until half-past six o'clock, when the House of Commons also met in order that the Speaker might attend in due form to hear the Royal assent given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund and other Bills.

Lord Halifax appealed, on Monday, to the Duke of Somerset to postpone until after Easter the notice he had given relating to the Admiralty works at Alderney, as it was intended by the Government to send over Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke to examine and report upon the subject. The Duke of Somerset intimated his assent to the request. The Earl of Camperdown, replying to the Earl of Lauderdale, stated that in a few days the Devastation would proceed upon the usual six-hours' full-power trial, which would be followed by progressive trials of her seagoing qualities. The Salmon Fisheries Commissioners Bill was read the second time, and the report of the Custody of Infants Bill was agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor's Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was on Tuesday referred to a Select Committee. On the motion of the Marquis of Ripon, the Endowed Schools (Address) Bill, from the Commons, was read the second time. The Custody of Infants Bill went through its final stage, and the Salmon Fisheries Commission Bill passed through Committee.

On Thursday the Mutiny Bill was read the second time, and the Select Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was appointed. The Income Tax Assessment Bill was passed through all its stages, and the Endowed Schools (Address) Bill and the Salmon Fisheries Commissioners Bill were severally read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the Consolidated Fund (£9,317,346) Bill had been read the third time and passed, yesterday week, Mr. Chichester Fortescue announced the names of the gentlemen who are to constitute the members of the Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the mercantile marine. The Duke of Somerset will be chairman of the Commission; the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Hope, Mr. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., one or two officers of the Admiralty and at Lloyd's, Mr. Denny, the great shipbuilder at Dumbarton, and Mr. Merrifield, of the Royal College of Naval Architects. A long and animated discussion took place on the question whether Mr. Fawcett should be allowed to substitute a new amended Dublin University Bill in lieu of the one he originally introduced, but eventually, by the ruling of the Speaker, he was allowed to do so. The principal other discussion, during a comparatively short sitting, was the operation of certain new Acts relating to juries in Ireland. Subsequently, in Committee of Supply, the House agreed to a vote of £132,000 on account of the Post Office telegraph service. The Endowed Schools Bill was read the third time and passed. The House then went into Committee on the Married Women's Property Act (1870) Bill. The first six clauses were agreed to, and progress was reported. The Public Worship Bill was considered as amended, and ordered to be read the third time.

The House was occupied for nearly the whole of Monday's sitting in debating and passing through Committee the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill. At the outset Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in moving that the House go into Committee, disarmed a strong point of the Opposition by abandoning the concluding words of the fifth clause, which decreed that "any decision or order made by the Commissioners under any of the Acts or enactments mentioned in this section shall be binding, notwithstanding anything in any special Act." Nevertheless, Mr. Joshua Fielden persisted in the motion of which he had given notice, and asked the House to reject the bill. A discussion of a languid character followed, and finished by the amendment being negatived without a division. The House accordingly went into Committee, and, clause 21 having been reached, the chairman was ordered to report progress. Subsequently the Mutiny Bill, the Income Tax Assessment Bill, and the Turks and Caicos Islands Bill were read the third time and passed, and the Marine Mutiny Bill was passed through Committee.

The House was occupied on Tuesday with a variety of subjects: as the desirability of the Indian Budget being brought on early instead of late in the Session—Mr. Gladstone promising that it should be introduced early in July; the condition of the Valuation Department in Ireland; the repeal of the taxes on locomotion; and the interests of British ship-owners in the navigation of the Suez Canal. None of the discussions upon these questions came to results of importance. At twenty-five minutes past twelve the Orders of the Day were reached, and a division was challenged on the first, the Defamation Bill, introduced by Mr. Raikes. The Attorney-General opposed the second reading, and it was thrown out by a majority of 64 in a House of 98 members. The House was afterwards counted on the Local Taxation (Accounts) Bill.

The Metropolitan Buildings Act Amendment Bill was discussed on Wednesday, but withdrawn; and Mr. Fawcett withdrew his Dublin University Tests Bill. Subsequently he moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, with the object of introducing, in Committee of the whole House, a third bill abolishing tests in Trinity College and the University of Dublin; but it was now past a quarter to six, and the Speaker, being appealed to by Mr. Downing, decided that, as it was opposed business, it must stand over. The Sites for Places of Religious Worship Bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Munster called the Speaker's attention, on Thursday, to the following extract from an article which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday last.—"The scene of Friday night shows how lamentably Mr. Gladstone's sense of public propriety has been perverted by his fretful irritation at a rebuke the more painful because it was felt to be merited. It was not surprising that the Irish Ultramontane members should resort to every quibble discoverable in the technicalities of the law of Parliament to delay or defeat a measure like Mr. Fawcett's, which cuts the ground from under their venal agitations and their traffic in noisy disloyalty." The clerk at the table having read this extract aloud, Mr. Munster moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the said article contains libellous reflections on certain members of this House, and is a breach of the privileges of the House." If that motion were adopted he said he should move another resolution for the publisher of the paper to appear at the bar next day. Mr. Disraeli, replying, said he did not know who the Ultramontane members were. Let some hon. gentleman who is authorised tell them whether there are any Ultramontane members, and, if there were, who they were. After that they could proceed to discuss the language of which the hon. gentleman complained, and he would give the matter his candid consideration. Mr. Downing

said that in the true meaning of the words he was an Ultramontane member. He denied that he was either venal or disloyal. The Attorney-General said that all would feel sympathy with any gentleman who felt that his honour had been attacked, and if there were a real intention to asperse the characters and motives, all members would feel that the matter was worthy the attention of the House, and it was not one to be got rid of by a joke. At the same time, while the House should assert its dignity, hon. members should not commit themselves to a course from which they could not retreat. It was laid down clearly—that, in order to constitute a breach of privilege, the character of members of the House must be attacked in that capacity. Mr. A. Ellis said all would agree that the language which had been read was disgraceful, and he did not think that the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli) had added to his laurels by treating this matter as a joke. Mr. B. Osborne could not think that the opinion of the Attorney-General was very satisfactory. He hoped the House would not be led away by the term "Ultramontane," for that was one of the big words which were forged for such occasions. The fact was that a body of Roman Catholics had been grossly insulted. This language should be treated with contempt. After a few words from Mr. Romaine and Mr. Munster, in reply, Mr. Gladstone said he was the hero of this article, and he must point out that the motion should not include that portion which referred to him, but should be confined to the paragraph as to the Ultramontane members. But he would join in the request to the hon. member not to press this motion. The House naturally felt a disinclination to refuse such a motion, especially when it was felt to be totally unjust. The motion was ultimately withdrawn. A long discussion then took place, at the instance of Mr. Brassey, as to the condition of the naval reserves. The remainder of the night was chiefly occupied by a discussion on the merits of the Devastation, Lord H. Lennox, Sir J. Elphinstone, and other naval authorities contending that she can never be classed as a sea-going ship; whilst Mr. Goschen, Admiral Egerton, and others, members on the Government side of the House, asserted that she was a complete success. The House ultimately went into Committee of Supply, when several naval votes were taken.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of John Hargreaves, Esq., J.P. and D.L., late of Broad Oak, Accrington, Lancashire, and of Hall Barn Park, Beaconsfield, Bucks, was proved, on the 26th ult., by John Hargreaves, the son, Washington Jackson and Joseph Francis Leese, the executors—the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors £200 free of duty; to his sisters, Alice Kay and Helen Neville, £2000 each; to his son Thomas, £5000; to the St. James's Church Day School, Accrington, the Christ Church Day School, Accrington, and the Beaconsfield Church Day School, £500 each, free of duty; to the Manchester Infirmary, 200 gs.; and to the Blackburn Infirmary and the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, 100 gs. each. £200,000 is left upon trust for testator's daughter-in-law, Sarah, and after her death and the death of her husband, Mr. Thomas Hargreaves, for their issue, as she shall appoint. £120,000 is also left upon trust for testator's son, the said Thomas Hargreaves, and after his death for his children; and £20,000 is left upon trust for testator's son William. All his real estate and the residue of his personal property testator gives to his son, the said John Hargreaves.

The will and codicil of Sir William Fry Channell, Knight, late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, who died at No. 2, Clarendon-place, Hyde Park, on Feb. 26, were proved on the 26th ult., by Dame Martha Hawkes Channell, the relict, and Arthur Mosely Channell, testator's only surviving son, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will and codicil of Miss Elizabeth Sibley, of Hall-place, West Meon, Southampton, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Henry Staverton Mathews and William Henry Miles Booty, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix has bequeathed £166 13s. 4d. Consols to the Patron and Rector of West Meon, upon trust to apply the dividend in causing one of the bells of the said parish church to be rung for ever hereafter at six a.m. and eight p.m. from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and from seven a.m. to eight p.m. from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and, in addition, to ring out the day of the month on one bell every day after morning and evening ringing. The Hall-place estate is devised to testatrix's niece, Mrs. Harriet Smyth.

The will and seven codicils of Augustus John Smith, Esq., of Tresco Abbey, in the Isles of Scilly, and of Ashlyn's Hall, Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, have been proved by Colonel Smith Dorrien, Augustus Pechell, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, Colonel Le Marchant, and William Cole Pendarves, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000.

The will of Dame Janet Kay Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire, was proved, on the 20th ult., by William Williams and Hester Elizabeth Holmes, the acting executors. The testatrix has left her landed estate in the district of San Remo, in the province of Porto Maurizio, in Italy, with the two villas thereon, together with all her real and personal estate, wherever situate, to her daughter, Janet Elizabeth Kay Shuttleworth.

The will of Frances, Dowager Lady Shelley, late of Maresfield Lodge, East Cowes, was proved, on the 26th ult., under £4000, by Spencer Shelley, the son, the sole executor. The testatrix has appointed her said son residuary legatee.

The will of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart., late of Sandhill Park, Somersetshire, was proved, on the 25th ult., by Sir Wroth Acland Lethbridge (the son) and Thomas Langbourne, the executors. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife for life, and then to his two sons, Albert Arthur Erin Lethbridge and Walter Buckler Lethbridge.

A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton, to consider the propriety of memorialising the First Lord of the Treasury to delay the contemplated demolition of Northumberland House, and other proposed metropolitan improvements, until a more complete investigation had been made as to the expediency and propriety of the proposed changes. Lord Elcho spoke at some length, and contended that the proposed destruction of Northumberland House was not necessary for the opening of communication between the west end of the town and the Embankment. He illustrated his objections by comparing the Parliamentary plans with those of Mr. Pennethorne, the promoter of a rival scheme. The former includes the total removal of both Northumberland House and gardens; Mr. Pennethorne's leaves the building intact, and takes only a small corner off the gardens. Lord Elcho urged the appointment of some competent tribunal to consider all plans for the alteration of the metropolis before their adoption. The proposed memorial was unanimously adopted.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The spring exhibition at this gallery was never better and perhaps scarcely ever so well deserving a visit as now. If the display is less brilliant than that of last year, if there are fewer important works by "stars" in art, the range of selection is wider, whilst the average of merit is not less high. It is really surprising how many of the noteworthy phases of art throughout the length and breadth of Europe are represented in choice though small examples in this gallery; and both the public and the artistic profession should be grateful to Mr. Wallis for the enterprise and good taste he has manifested in bringing together a collection so comprehensive, interesting, and instructive. The exhibition gains by the substitution of an increased number of French works for the pictures (always more or less black and opaque) of the Munich school, which in recent years have occupied more than their due share of space here. The interest of the gathering is also augmented by pictures of Spanish and Italian artists who have come under the influence of Fortuny.

A fresh lesson is always to be learnt, or, rather, the same lesson is always to be learnt anew, whenever the opportunity is presented for studying a gathering of good foreign pictures. On all hands we see the evidences of superior technical education—of more refined taste as regards the modes of expression—of greater completeness not only in draughtsmanship, but in the balance of colour and the general *ordonnance* of the picture. School influences are more apparent; but it is the greatest fallacy to suppose that these do not, on the whole, operate for good. The original genius will be aided by them to attain new results, and they will even arm him to revolt from them. A powerful mind must take the lead, but will only find followers among those who would always have been imitators—perhaps of meaner models. We do not regret that Titian and Raphael and Rubens had many pupils, and why should we complain that Leys and Delacroix and Fortuny have a large following? The good work which the foreign systems of art-education ensure is always acceptable if unoriginal; but in art no amount of originality in thought or intention will atone for bad execution.

On the other hand, imitation may be so close—as in a small picture here, "The Arab Sentinel" (79), which might be taken for a Gerome—that it will convey a disagreeable impression of servility. It must be admitted, also, that the mental standard of foreign art is much lower since the days of Delacroix and the great mural painters of Germany, whilst the estimate of the scope of art has been somewhat raised in this country. A vast amount of exquisite workmanship has been expended on many pictures here which are almost meaningless and inane in subject. Take, for example, among many others, Saintin's "La Gantière" (93), a dark girl fitting a glove on a fair customer; or Goupil's "Déjeuner" (28), a young lady surrounded by fruit and flowers, deliciously painted by De Noter; or Willem's little picture of a beauty, in the inevitable white satin dress, trying the effect of a "Pearl Suite" (232); or "Presents from Japan" (55), by Stevens, a girl unpacking the quaint contents of a Japanese case; or Roybet's "Who Comes?" (40), simply a costume study of a seated male figure with head and eyes turned aside with a gesture of inquiry. Yet these and other works of their class are rendered precious either by sheer dint of careful finish attained by thoroughly-trained, well-directed labour; or they acquire a higher value—rendering us more or less insensible to the slenderness of the theme—from some exceptionally fine artistic quality, such as the brilliancy and force of effect in Roybet's picture, or the peculiarly rich character of colour in the work by Stevens. In the latter the red hair of the girl is brought into bold opposition with the greenish-yellow hangings of the background; and, although the effect is not altogether pleasant, we recognise a quality of colour of the rarest beauty. Where however technical merits are nearly equal the preference must unhesitatingly be given to pictures that appeal to the mind as well as to the eye or the æsthetic sense. Art has a higher function than merely objective and material representation even in the hands of a Meissonier or a Gérôme.

By Meissonier there is a most interesting series of sketches lent by M. F. Petit. These comprise studies of figures, groups, and landscape. They are executed on box or a similar wood without any preparation. Apart from the wonder excited by their microscopic scale, these sketches indicate, we need hardly say, the command of an absolutely faultless method of technical imitation. Gérôme's "Slave Market" (46) would be nearly as perfect but for the thinner manner of applying the pigments, which deprives them of their full colour-values. The drawing of the figures is also less correct; there is little charm of touch; and the subject does not admit of that inventive and imaginative conception which has chiefly contributed to give M. Gérôme his lofty place in the modern French school. Still this is a marvellous picture. The scene is a Cairene bazaar. The cruel and hard-featured slave-dealer sits within his stall smoking his hookah, while his human merchandise is arrayed beneath, comprising a completely nude dark-skinned girl—a life-size version of the figure exhibited at the Academy—a crouching Nubian, a mother with her child, and a fair girl who has sunk down in an attitude of abject, despairing indifference. The thin and smooth method of painting has this recommendation, that it admits of extreme delicacy of drawing and modelling. This is shown in Bouguereau's delightful "Sleep of Innocence" (14), a mother stooping over her sleeping babe; and, on a larger scale, in "The Passing Thought" (128), a pensive young paysanne, very sweet in expression; as also in Merle's "Joy and Sorrow" (34) and his more important work "Hagar and Ishmael" (164). This mode of execution, however, compels some sacrifice of texture as well as colour, for the reason we have already indicated; but the last-named picture has, in addition to poverty of colour, an opacity which we have not observed in this distinguished artist's previous works; the reading of the biblical incident is also entirely Academic and conventional.

The French school and its followers excel in recording contemporary life, particularly military incidents. An admirable example is afforded in "The Red Cross Ambulance" (71), by E. Castres. This is a scene just within the Paris fortifications during the German siege. A waggon drawn by one horse, a donkey cart, and an omnibus are dragging through the snow their sad and suffering loads of wounded, while two or three men less severely hurt totter along assisted by members of the ambulance corps. There is no clap-trap parade of the horror and misery of the siege in the picture, yet nothing could well be more vividly *vraisemblant* and at the same time more pathetic. Another noticeable memorial of the late war is "Swiss Peasants Attending Wounded Soldiers of Bourbaki's Division" (172), by A. Anker. There is a little sentimental picture-making here, but the situation is feelingly realised. Jules Breton's "Rustic Industry" (31), a peasant girl leaning against a tree knitting, evinces the painter's characteristic merits of stern fidelity to nature, and sound, manly, unaffected style; but neither this nor the larger study (123) of a male peasant carrying a taper, as they are done in the "Pardon" processions in Brittany, shows the master to full advantage. The young and rather handsome

Celtic face of the latter somehow fails to enlist the sympathy evoked by other of the painter's Breton types. Another remarkable picture, the subject of which is derived from Brittany, is No. 18, by R. Wyllie. The artist is, we believe, of American extraction, and the picture, like several others here, was in the last Paris salon. It illustrates the superstition of the primitive peasantry—a mother is bringing her sick child to be cured by a reputed sorceress. The story is well told, and the handling and colouring are singularly broad, bold, and effective.

It is an easy transition from this picture to the examples of the Belgian school not hitherto noticed—a school which retains its mastery of the material means of art and robust national individuality, despite all neighbouring allurements. The invigorating influence of the late Baron Leys is perceptible, particularly in the works of Lagye, Bisschop, Alma Tadema, and others. M. Lagye's quaint fancy has found scope in his interior (113) representing the laboratory of a mediæval taxidermist, full of specimens in most "admirable disorder," with a boy patron, accompanied by his lady-mother and an ancient servitor, bringing a pet hawk to be stuffed. There are fine and rare qualities of rich low-toned colour in this work. M. Alma Tadema is scarcely so happy as usual in his moonlight scene (178), with an ancient Roman "Improvisatore" chanting over a grave overgrown with flowers. M. Bisschop is chargeable with exaggeration in his use of impasto and his employment of black, yet there are noble qualities of colour and effect in "The Sexton's Daughter" (86)—a girl cleaning the family pewter tankards and glass goblets. Mrs. Kate Bisschop's "Broken Plate" (101) is by far the best work we have seen from her hand. "Safe to Win" (1), a fashionable young lady practising with a toy rifle, by M. Tissot, is comparatively free from the blackness and hardness which have replaced the mellower and richer effect of earlier works painted while under the influence of Leys.

Two sketchy small pictures by Fortuny—a torreador inspecting the programme of a bull-fight (43), and a matador saluting his audience with his rapier after giving the *coup-de-grâce* to a bull lying bleeding at his feet—are to us greatly disappointing. They by no means sustain the sudden, meteor-like reputation deservedly won by the young Spaniard. Neither picture has the extremely brilliant and beautiful colour of perhaps more recent works, and the handling, always seemingly too self-asserting in its dexterity, here approaches vulgar *bravura*. The opposition of the purest primary colours, and the laying them on in the cleanest, deftest manner, was in great measure the secret of the sparkling, animated effect of Fortuny's most successful works, and this artifice, for it was unquestionably in the nature of artifice, has been cleverly caught by Madrazzo and other followers. Yet the quantity of reasonably original, sound, and varied, as well as strikingly skilful, work, both in oil and water colours, which is being turned out by the students of various nationalities who have worked with Fortuny at Rome, is not only a significant tribute to his genius, but one of the most remarkable facts in the recent history of European art. Those students had already been well trained before proceeding to Rome, and, being young, the impulses of their own individuality could not be altogether repressed. There are a few capital samples of the school here, such as "Maccari's 'Fortune-Teller, Rome'" (15), the splendid colouring of which is obtained without entire sacrifice of tone; Capobianchi's "Il Barbiere" (23), &c. How great is the contrast between the productions of this school and such a picture as J. Geertz's "A Word in Time" (11), which has the heaviness and opacity to which we have adverted as a too-uniform characteristic of the Bavarian school.

We regret that the space left at our disposal is quite inadequate to do justice to the merits of the landscapes and marine pieces. Few as are the examples in this gallery they yet suffice to show that our school is not better justified in pretending to any superiority in these departments than in claiming a monopoly in water colours. We were especially gratified to find several examples here of J. Jacque, an artist whose merits are analogous to those of our own David Cox, in their broad and grand impressions of nature, and whose merits our neighbours have been almost equally slow to recognise. Daubigny and J. Dupré, though represented in unimportant examples, belong to the same school of comprehensive indication and noble suggestiveness; as also Corot, with all his mannered slightness and monotony. Diaz, too—how much (despite exaggeration) of truth to forest scenery in its sumptuous autumnal garb is there not in his gorgeous hues and vigorous contrasts? Roelofs, the Dutch landscapist, is equally vigorous and scarcely less artistic in his closer adherence to local facts. A bit by T. Rousseau, some capital effects of chiaroscuro by J. and W. Maris, a charming small landscape by Lambinet, and others, brilliant and atmospheric in effect, by Gabriel, likewise deserve notice. Lastly, a Clays, masterly, but much inferior to early works, a large picture of shrimping on the Scheveningen coast by Meesday, and fresh, vigorous marine pieces by Heenskerke van Beesde, show Dutch familiarity with the sea, and the traditional power of rendering it.

Mr. McLean has opened his annual exhibition of cabinet pictures by British and foreign artists at the gallery in the Haymarket. We must reserve further notice till next week.

An incorrect list of the committee for hanging and arranging the forthcoming Academy Exhibition has been given by some of our contemporaries. The committee will be composed of the following Academicians. For painting, Messrs. Millais, Dobson, Goodall, and Cooke. For sculpture, Mr. Weeks. For engraving, &c., Mr. Lumb Stocks. For architecture, Mr. Street.

Mr. Foley's great equestrian statue of General Sir J. Outram, approaching completion, intended ultimately for the Esplanade, Calcutta, where the same sculptor's noble statue of Lord Hardinge now stands, is to be temporarily placed on the open space in Waterloo-place between the Athenæum and United Service Clubs.

The Spring Exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists, consisting of water-colour drawings, has been successfully opened.

Mr. Charles Seely, jun., M.P., has been elected President of the Nottingham Hospital.

The bugle-horn of the Royal Company of Archers, Queen's Body-Guard for Scotland, was shot for on Saturday last, and gained by Mr. J. T. Hutchison.

Five metropolitan corps have promised to take part in the Easter Monday review at the Alexandra Palace, and the War Office authorities have notified their sanction of the scheme. It has been decided that the various corps forming the 1st Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers are to camp out this year for a week, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Everett. The site selected is the Down near Warminster, and the costs, some £300, are to be met by the Government allowances and subscriptions. The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry will undergo their annual training at Salisbury this year, under the command of the Colonel of the regiment, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The meeting will be held in May.

GATHERING "PALMS."

Palm Sunday, as we all know in Christendom, is the anniversary of that day, 1840 years ago, when our Saviour, riding into Jerusalem, was met by the adoring people, carrying branches of palm to strew upon his road, and crying, "Hosanna! Blessed is He who cometh in the name of the Lord, the King of Israel!" The Christian Church has from its primitive antiquity maintained a traditional custom of bringing some branches or twigs of any plant which may be understood to represent the Syrian palm for the festal decoration of sacred buildings or to adorn the procession of worshippers. In Italy and other countries of Southern Europe it is the olive which is used for this purpose; in England, we are told, the yew was formerly employed, and that is why old yew-trees are to be found growing in ancient village churchyards of Kent and Surrey, where the peasantry of the last generation are reported to have called them "palms." This seems more likely than that they should have been cultivated in such a place for the supply of bow-staves, which could as well be furnished from elsewhere. But the British willow, flowering about the time of the year with its bright yellow catkins, is more usually adopted, both in the North and in the West of England, as a substitute for that product of an Eastern clime, which among the Jews was the favourite symbol of triumph and joy. Among ourselves, indeed, the willow has been regarded, on the contrary, as an emblem of despondent sorrow; but not when it bursts into flower. We are not aware that the ancient procession to the parish church on Palm Sunday is anywhere still kept up. It may have been discontinued, like many other innocent things, as a relic of Popery; though it was tolerated and approved by our first Protestant Reformers. An Act or ordinance of King Henry VIII., in 1536, expressly declares that "the bearing of palms on Palm Sunday is one of those laudable customs not to be contemned or cast away;" and the fact of its observance in the reign of Edward VI. is distinctly attested. Children here and there still "go palming," as they say, among the osier-beds that fringe the bank of a river in the pasture-fields, and if they do it not to please the clergyman, they do it to please themselves. A hundred years ago, we read in the monthly pages of good Sylvanus Urban, the sale of willow-sprigs for punctual church-goers was as common in London streets as that of primroses and violets is now. They were called, not willows, but "sallows," which latter name may have been derived from some confusion with the Latin *salix*. By-the-way, it is worth while here to preserve a curious scrap of popular memory-verse, which recites the six Sundays in Lent as follows:—

Tid, Mid, and Miseray,
Carling, Palm, and Good-Past-Day.

The interpretation, which seems difficult, has been furnished by a Northumbrian or North Yorkshire correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. "Tid" means "soon" in the north-country dialect; hence Tid' Sunday is the soonest or first Sunday in Lent. "Mid" is supposed to be the middle Sunday in the first half of that ecclesiastical period. "Miseray" is from the word *miserere*, overheard and remembered from the Latin church service for that day in the old Catholic missal. "Carling Sunday" is the day for eating "carelings," or parched grey peas, which were then served up as a Lenten treat, in remembrance of Christ and his disciples eating the grains of corn, when they rubbed the ears with their hands in the corn-field. "Palm Sunday" needs no further explanation; and the remaining term "Past," is a corruption of the French *Pasques*, which signifies Easter Sunday, following the end of Lent. We cannot say what has become of the "carelings," but the willow sprigs are still plucked for "palms," as is shown in our Illustration.

At a meeting of the Manchester Council, on Wednesday, a motion for opening the free libraries on Sundays was negatived by thirty-two to twenty.

The *Times* states that the committee of the Anglo-American, French Atlantic, and Newfoundland Telegraph Companies have agreed on terms for immediate amalgamation, subject to the ratification of the three boards.

ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY DACRES.

This distinguished officer, now Governor of Greenwich Hospital, is a son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard James Dacres, and brother to General Sir R. J. Dacres. Sydney Colleys Dacres was born in 1806, and was educated at the Naval College, Portsmouth, after having first entered the service in February, 1817, on board the *Cyrus*, commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain W. F. Carroll, on the Irish station. After leaving the college he was received, in 1820, on board the *Conway*, under Captain Basil Hall; he served also in the *Spartiate* and the *Ganges*, flagships of Sir George Eyre and Sir R. W. Otway, in the Pacific and on the south-east coast of America. Having, in 1824, passed his examination, he gained the rank of Lieutenant in 1827, and in the next year served in the *Blond*, under the late Sir Edmund Lyons. He was in the *Levant* at the end of the Greek War of Independence, and led a landing party of seamen to aid the French soldiers in capturing the Morea Castle from the Turks. He was further employed in the Mediterranean as First Lieutenant of the *Procris*, the *Madagascar*, and the *Castor*; but in 1832 obtained command of the *Pantaloon* tender, cruising with experimental ships and carrying mails. In August, 1834, he was advanced to the rank of Commander. He commanded, successively, the steamers *Salamander* and *Gorgon* on the north coast of Spain during the Carlist war, and conveyed altogether 45,000 Spanish troops. For his services at Bilbao, St. Sebastian, and Ermani, he was, in 1840, promoted to be post-Captain, and received Spanish decorations, as he had before gained those of Greece. In 1847, commanding the steam-ship *Avenger*, he joined the Lisbon squadron under Sir Charles Napier, but afterwards took command of that Admiral's flagship, the *St. Vincent*. He commanded the *Leander* in an experimental squadron of sailing frigates, under Commodore Martin, in 1849. Three years later he had charge of the *Sanspareil* steam-ship, of 80 guns, and with engines of 389 horse-power, serving off Lisbon, and with the Channel squadron; but she was sent, in June, 1853, to reinforce the fleet of Vice-Admiral Deans Dundas, which entered the Black Sea during our war with Russia.

The *Sanspareil*, commanded by Captain Sydney Dacres, was present at the bombardment of Odessa, in April, 1854, though not under fire; she accompanied Sir Edmund Lyons to the Circassian coast, and aided in strengthening Redoubt Kaleh. Having assisted the British army in its landing at Varna, she aided its subsequent passage to the Crimea. Captain Dacres, under the orders of Sir E. Lyons, had charge of the landing at Old Fort, and was the first person to get on shore. After the battle of the Alma, on Sept. 20, he superintended the embarkation of the sick and wounded. The



GATHERING WILLOWS FOR PALM SUNDAY.



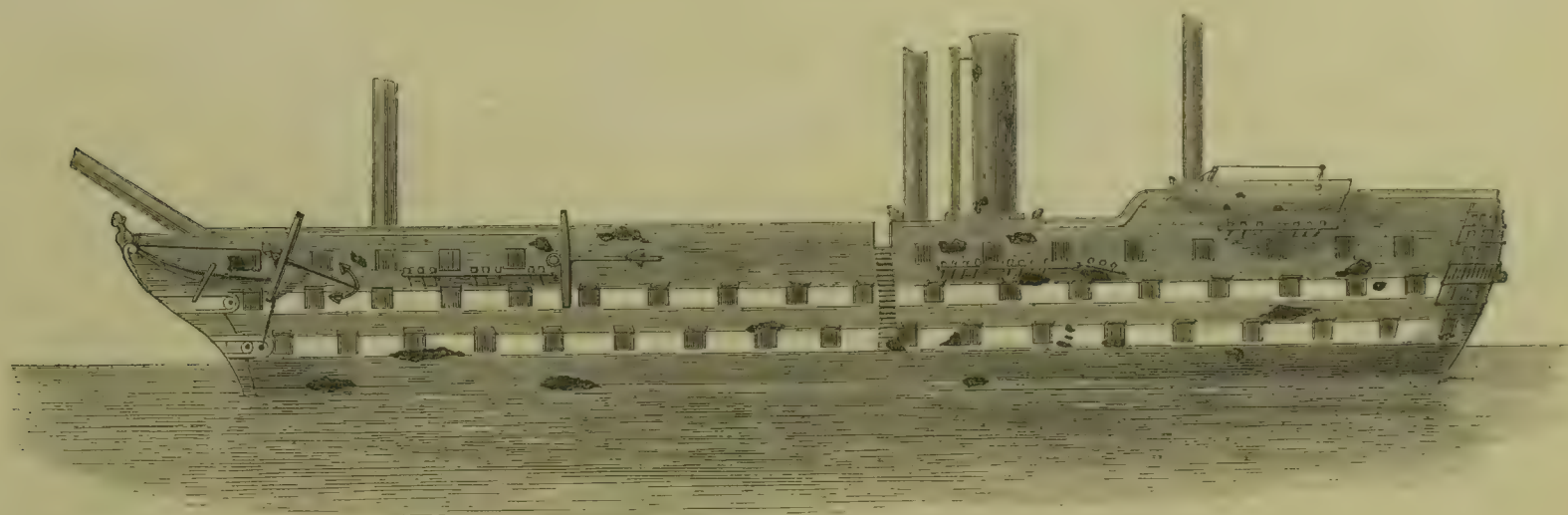
ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY DACRES, G.C.B.

Sanspareil, as we relate in a separate notice, performed a noble part in the attack on the seaward forts and batteries of Sebastopol, on Oct. 17. Ten days later Captain Dacres was placed in charge of the port of Balaklava, where his difficult task was so well discharged, as Sir E. Lyons said, that he won "the admiration and goodwill of all." He attended during the battle of Inkerman, to arrange, if needful, for an immediate communication between the army and the fleet; he got all the wounded embarked in boats for removal. His health giving way under the fatigues of his post, he was invalided two days before the fatal gale of Nov. 14, and was conveyed to Therapia, suffering from fever, which disabled him for more service in that war.

In February, 1855, he was appointed Admiralty Superintendent of the Packet Service at Southampton, and had much to do with the steam-transports for the conveyance of troops. In July of that year he was placed in the office of Superin-

tendent of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard at Portsmouth, and of Haslar Hospital; these appointments were given, with the Companionship of the Bath, as a mark of esteem for his previous services. In 1858 he was advanced to flag rank, having since 1856 enjoyed the captain's good-service pension. He was again afloat in the Mediterranean in 1859, on board the Marlborough, as Captain of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Fanshawe and Admiral Sir W. F. Martin; in February, 1861, he was second in command on the station, hoisting his flag in the *Cæsar* at Corfu. When there was a prospect of hostilities with America, in December, 1861, Admiral Dacres was made second in command on the West Indian station; the *Edgar* was his flagship, and this he retained, still as second in command, when the danger of war was over and the ships were sent into the Mediterranean. Again, in April, 1863, when the Channel squadron—including the ironclads *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Royal Oak*, *Prince Consort*, and *Defence*—made a tour

of the ports of the United Kingdom, Admiral Dacres, still in the wooden frigate *Edgar*, was commander of that squadron. He obtained the rank of Vice-Admiral in November, 1865, and was created a Knight of the Bath. In June, 1866, he was appointed by the Conservative Government second Naval Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Pakington and Mr. Corry being First Lords in succession; and when the Liberal party came into power, at the end of 1868, Mr. Childers being then First Lord, Sir Sydney Dacres was invited to remain in office. This he continued to do till his appointment, last November, to be Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He became a full Admiral in April, 1870, and has worn, since May, 1871, the honours of Grand Cross of the Bath, besides which he is invested with French, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, and Turkish orders, to reward his deeds of skill and valour. The Portrait engraved is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.



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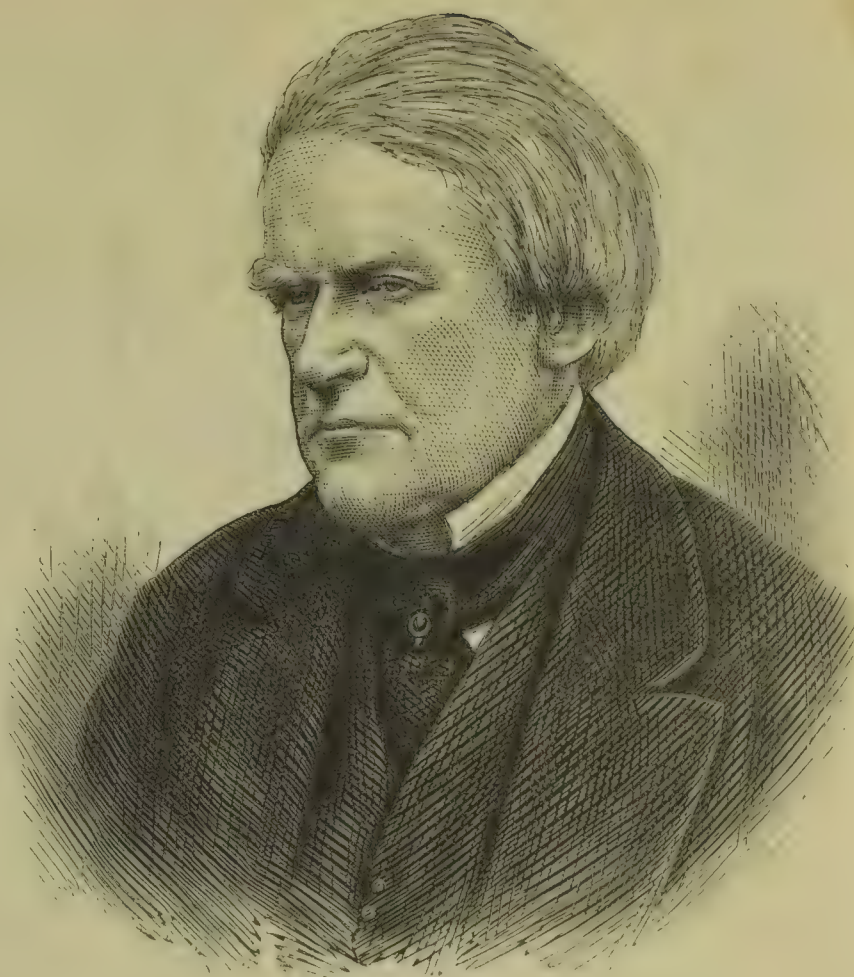
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THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.—READY TO START.



THE LATE COUNT BERNSTORFF.



THE LATE PROFESSOR PARTRIDGE.

THE LATE PROFESSOR PARTRIDGE.

The Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, Mr. Richard Partridge, F.R.S., some time President of the College of Surgeons, has a place among the men of mark lately deceased. He was born in 1805; he served his professional apprenticeship to a cousin at Birmingham, then studied in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was admitted to practice in 1827, with the high commendation of Sir Astley Cooper. When the Charing-cross Hospital was established Mr. Partridge became one of the staff, and was ultimately appointed surgeon to the hospital. Upon the foundation of the medical school in King's College he became Demon-

strator of Anatomy, and afterwards Professor of Anatomy. While holding the former office he gained much public repute from a singular incident—the detection in London of a gang of murderers, like the Burke and Hare gang at Edinburgh, who used to sell corpses to the surgeons for dissection. Two of these villains, Bishop and Williams, were hanged after conviction at their trial, in which the evidence of Mr. Partridge was important, his suspicions having been first excited when they brought him the body of a little Italian boy for the King's College anatomical school. When the Council of the College of Surgeons obtained a new charter Mr. Partridge was elected an honorary fellow in December, 1843, and a member of the Council in 1852.

On the death of Mr. Joseph Henry Green, Mr. Partridge was elected a member of the Court of Examiners, and succeeded him also as Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, where he delivered serviceable discourses. Mr. Partridge also delivered the Hunterian Oration in February, 1865; and in July, 1866, he received the highest honour his colleagues could confer on him—the President's gown, and lately that of chairman of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery. He was a Fellow of many learned societies at home and abroad. As an author he contributed a few papers to the Pathological Society and journals of the day. The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.



OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS MATCH.

BY THE WAY.

"The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty," says the highest authority. Cruelty is to be found in places whose occupiers would resent hearing them called dark, and when any particularly savage atrocity in the Black Country is commented on, indignant persons write to the offending newspaper to bid Londoners look to themselves, to their ill-treated horses, to their pigeon-murders, and the like, and we are assured that the Black district is the home of every moral and social virtue. But this by the way. The latest news from the West Coast of Africa is that King George of Bonny, and King Ja Ja of Apobo, having made a treaty, it has been ratified in a sensational way. A slave was sacrificed, by way of setting the seal to the document. King Ja Ja supplied the "chattel," and though King George seems to have thought that a quadruped would have done as well, he was too well-bred a monarch to violate etiquette. The slave, after walking for some days about the locality where he was to be killed—he does not appear to have been greatly concerned as to his fate—was duly put to death in a way which we shall not describe, and his body having been parted longitudinally, one half of it was flung into the water by each of the high contracting parties, and then the treaty was as solemnly settled as that of Washington. If we recollect aright, the poet Close was Laureate to the King of Bonny. If that bard survives he might find in this story a theme for his tragic power. There are plenty of missionaries in the neighbourhood in question; but probably they abstain from interference in secular matters. We should, however, like to hear that they made some little protest.

Again we have news of the Challenger, and regret to hear that her crew have very little news of us—they have been unlucky in the matter of letters. The last despatch is from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and is dated March 17. The vessel has been sounding and dredging with the utmost industry, and has obtained valuable measurements. The awful depths are made to give up their secrets, but these are interesting rather than important. Transparent lobsters, and fishes which remind us of the nursery tale, being all eyes or no eyes, have been brought up, and life is again proved to exist under three miles of water. Lectures are delivered by Professor Thomson on the new discoveries, as they come up, and his audience is to be envied. Letters should be sent before the 12th to the Challenger, New York; and it should be somebody's business to tell the voyagers how eagerly we look for tidings of them, and how carefully their messages are conned.

So the Race is over at last, and for some months we shall be spared details which finally became absolutely irritating. The victory, as everybody had expected, was that of Cambridge. The press came to grief, owing to some amazing steering on the part of the newspaper steamer and another, and the particulars had to be obtained as they might. But one thing is certain—namely, that the race was the fastest ever rowed by the Universities. According to the critic in the *Pall Mall*, who writes on a cool review of the business, "faults on both sides about equalised each other, and brute force turned the scale and decided the day." Readers of "Coningsby" will remember what Sidonia says to his young friend:—"After all, this thing is a race; and, in spite of Solomon, the race is to the swift." We may add, "and the battle is to the strong." Be it added that strange rumours fly about to the effect that College Dons, taking into their serene consideration the fact that there is a great deal of betting on the contest, have an idea of checking this evil by refusing to extend the license of absence hitherto granted to the competitors, unless the struggle be transferred to "more removed waters." Perhaps this is only one of the canards which the gentlemen of the race like to set flying for the discomfiture of the *profanum vulgus*. But how moving the race will prevent betting is a problem which might advantageously be propounded to the students at each seat of learning. It ought to be added that, though Oxford did not win the race, she won splendidly in other contests, and not only in athletics, but on the chess-board. Chess and mathematics were thought to be closely allied, but all the old faiths are giving way.

The sub-editor and publisher of the *Ulster Examiner* has been made a martyr by Mr. Justice Lawson, and as martyrdom is one of the pleasantest professions of the day, we suppose we ought to congratulate Mr. McAleese. For divers observations in the paper in question tending to excite the public mind, and lead to violence and outrage, and implying that Protestants would be allowed impunity for offences which would be severely punished if the culprits were Catholics, Mr. McAleese has been sentenced to imprisonment for four months, and to a fine of £250. If the dignity of the law is to be preserved at all in Ireland, it is difficult to see how this is to be done unless examples are made of those who write against the tribunals. But the incarcerated gentleman is not to cease to be a power. His *conféres* inform us that he will bear the blow with calm dignity, and from his prison pen (Irish for a most comfortable apartment) that same patriotic energy that swelled through every line he wrote will still be near to guide their hand unerringly (Irish for correcting the proofs of the *Examiner*) in the contest for Faith and Fatherland. Really a gentleman who does not get himself made a martyr in these days sadly neglects his opportunities of attaining distinction at a small sacrifice.

A Catholic gentleman, wishing to marry a Protestant lady (her wishes coinciding with his), proposes to be wedded according to the rites of her Church, and also according to those of his own. The parson has, of course, no objection, nor has the priest any, except that Archbishop Manning has ordered him not to solemnise a Catholic marriage save on the assurance that no Protestant ceremony is to be performed. This is a stringent but hardly a gallant way of forcing the young lady to become a Catholic; for, unless she does this, she can hardly consider herself to have been married at all. It is difficult to advise a couple in such circumstances. If it were lawful to take a leaf out of the enemy's book, a Jesuit hint might be useful. If a Jesuit were asked to give the promise above demanded he would reply, "I promise not to be married in a Protestant church," adding, mentally, "in the middle of the night" or "with my hat on," and then he would be free to do exactly what he pleased. But we English do not much admire these loopholes. If a match were broken off by reason of the Archbishop's interference, and an action for damages were brought against him, we think that a jury of fathers, Catholic and Protestant, would mark their sense of clerical meddling with family arrangements.

Mr. Justice Quain has had something to say about witnesses in a criminal case being got out of the way. One Morgan, a farmer, was indicted for maliciously shooting at three boys, and has been tried at Monmouth. The boys were wanted by the grand jury, but were not forthcoming, and it was clear that they and a witness had been got out of the way. But Mr. Justice Quain was not to be defeated by this stratagem. He tried the case, and, as the jury found Morgan guilty, the Judge awarded him six months' imprisonment and hard labour. The mother of two of the boys had undertaken to produce them, but stated that she had sent them away to get work, and had

received no money for getting rid of them. Which, of course, was believed. But Mr. Justice Quain spoke strongly upon the practice of removing witnesses, and hinted that the Judges had ways and means of preventing it from taking effect. We should like to hear his Lordship again on this subject. The perpetual recurrence of cases in which evidence is suppressed takes us back to the good old days of Jonathan Wild the Great and his friends.

A lady of fifty-eight years of age has undergone some inconvenience by reason of her views in regard to the Church of England. Her protest against some of the errors of the Establishment took the form of beating two of the charity children and putting up her umbrella during service at Quebec Chapel. She went further, indeed, and endeavoured to hit a Curate in the eye with one of his own prayer-books. In Scotland, we suppose, she would have been complimented as a worthy successor to Mrs. Jenny Geddes; but in London we are not so perivind in our admiration of she-reformers, and the lady was given into custody. Ultimately Mr. D'Eyncourt discharged her, on her giving a promise not to go to Quebec Chapel at all; to which she added, "nor into any other Church of the Establishment while she is in her present state." We might suppose the strong-minded woman to be only an ardent Dissenter; but she appended an observation about "Daniel" which makes it probable that her case is one for medical rather than political help.

THE LATE COUNT BERNSTORFF.

The kingdom of Prussia and German Empire lost a faithful and useful diplomatic servant by the death, last week, of Albrecht Graf von Bernstorff, who had been ten years in London as Prussian Ambassador. He was born in 1809, of an old and noble family in Mecklenburg, which had supplied more than one distinguished Minister to Germany or to Denmark. His mother was a sister of Stolberg, the poet (Christian Count von Stolberg). Count Bernstorff served first in the Prussian Legation at Hamburg, then at St. Petersburg, afterwards at Paris, and in 1840 was sent on a special mission to Naples. In 1845 he was made Ambassador at Munich, where he had to contend with the intrigues of the Jesuit faction in the Court of King Louis; in 1848 he was at Vienna, labouring to restore good relations between Prussia and Austria. After being a short time at the head of the Berlin Foreign Office, he left the service for a while and got a seat in the Upper House of Parliament, but in 1852 he returned to diplomatic employment at Naples, whence he was removed to London, succeeding Baron Bunsen, at the outbreak of our Russian war. He had the difficult task of assuring England that Prussia was sincere and consistent in her professed neutrality; but after the conclusion of peace it was his pleasant duty to arrange the contract of marriage for the Crown Prince Frederick William and our Princess Royal. In 1861 a political crisis at Berlin called Bernstorff home to take the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He cannot, however, be said to have been successful in carrying out his notions of German statesmanship, which were too conservative for the needs and opportunities of the time. When, therefore, power came into the hands of Bismarck, in September, 1862, Bernstorff gladly accepted the offer to resume his post at the London Embassy, in which he has conducted business with singular discretion and steadiness of purpose, winning the respect and goodwill of Englishmen who had to deal with him. His son, Count Andrew, was recently appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The Portrait is copied from a photograph by Barraud and Jerrard. The funeral here has been private, with a religious service on Wednesday at the Royal German Chapel, St. James's; after which the body was sent to Germany for interment in the family vault at Stintenburg, in the Duchy of Lauenburg.

The *Observer* states that the honour of knighthood is to be conferred upon Mr. Hill, the Chief Commissioner of Charities.

The National Archery Meeting is fixed to be held at Leamington, on July 23, 24, and 25.

An immense steam-ship of 4800 tons was launched at Greenock last Saturday, by Messrs. Caird, for the Inman line. Three other vessels were launched on the Clyde on Saturday.

The revenue returns for the financial year were published on Monday evening. The total amount of the national receipts during the twelve months has been £76,603,770, a net increase of £1,900,456 upon the income of the previous year. The items of augmentation have been:—Customs, £707,000; Excise, £2,459,000; Stamps, £175,000; Land Tax and House Duty, £7000; Post-Office, £140,000; Telegraph Service, £260,000; Property Tax has fallen off by £1,584,000, and Miscellaneous, by £263,544. The revenue for the last quarter of the financial year has been £24,924,084, a net decrease of £1,080,150 upon the corresponding period of 1872.

A very well-timed publication for the week of the University boat-race is the volume just issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., in which Dr. J. E. Morgan, physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, has thoroughly examined all the facts and testimonies bearing upon the alleged danger to future sound health, or supposed risk of injuring the vital organs, from the effects of training and rowing in these severe contests. "University Oars" is the title of Dr. Morgan's work, which is no slight essay of an ephemeral character, but a substantial contribution to permanent knowledge of this very interesting question in physiology and masculine education. A third part of the volume, to the extent of 126 pages, consists of Dr. Morgan's own observations, forming a complete review and commentary, in which the reader will find every statement, argument, or suggestion that bears on the subject, fairly and candidly treated. The remaining parts of the book contain, in strict order of succession, the fullest and most exact particulars that can now be obtained concerning all the men who have rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge University boats at these annual competitions, from 1829 to 1869, showing what have been the actual results in their case to life and bodily vigour, with letters, or extracts from letters, written by the present survivors at Dr. Morgan's request, communicating their experience and their views upon this question. We are glad to say that the general conclusion from this unimpeachable array of evidence is most decidedly in favour of the practice of rowing these races, with a proper selection of the men and with a proper method of training, such as is doubtless enforced by the captains of the University crews. It appears that, out of 294 men who rowed, only seventeen have ever been described as having suffered from their labours; and Dr. Morgan's minute inquiries regarding those individual cases have tended to prove that they were either not in a fit state to row, or that the diseases by which they seem afterwards to have been afflicted were probably due to some other cause. Dr. Morgan has a clear, vigorous, and agreeable style of writing; and he deals with objectors in a good-humoured tone, while the good sense and moderation of his views will commend them to unprejudiced readers.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

According to his promise, Mr. Gye reopened Covent Garden Theatre on Tuesday evening, for the commencement of his new season—of the engagements and arrangements for which we have already given an outline; and it now only remains to speak of the one occasion that comes within the scope of this week's record.

The opera selected for the opening night was Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"—a work which remained unperformed until after his death, and therefore had not the advantage of the extensive changes which he was accustomed to make during the long series of rehearsals which he invariably required. Hence—amid the many instances of dramatic power and climax, effective combinations of multiplied resources (local and orchestral), and that "local colour" which the composer so successfully impressed on his stage music—there are also several scenes in "L'Africaine" presenting much that is crude, forced, and uninteresting. The special opportunities, however, which it offers for grand and picturesque effects of stage splendour render it peculiarly suitable for the Royal Italian Opera-House, where these attractive features are realised to an extent scarcely paralleled at any other theatre. Another feature in "L'Africaine" is the prominence, dramatic and musical, of the Indian Queen, Selika, of whom the Portuguese navigator, Vasco di Gama, becomes enamoured. This character has long been identified, here and abroad, with the powerful performance of Madame Pauline Lucca, and it was chosen on Tuesday night for the debut of one of the new singers promised for the present season.

In the arduous part referred to, Mdlle. D'Angeri achieved a decided and deserved success. Her voice is capable of intense sympathetic expression, while she also declaims well in passages requiring dramatic force. Good examples of these different styles were furnished by her delivery of the "Shumbersong" and the subsequent scene with Nelusko and Vasco in the second act, and in following instances, especially in the great duet with the last-named character, which was represented, on this occasion for the first time, by Signor Nicolini, who had scarcely ever appeared to greater advantage. In the duet just specified, and in several other important situations, this artist sang with great effect, and was especially successful in realising the heroic aspects of the part and the music.

Signor Edariti, who made his debut as Don Albar, displayed good qualities which promise to be of value in secondary parts of the kind.

Other portions of the cast were as before—including the important co-operation of Madame Sinico as Inez, Signor Cotogni as Nelusko, and Signor Baggiolo as Don Pedro—subordinate characters having been filled by Madame Anese, and Signori Capponi, Raguer, and Tagliafico. Signor Vianesi conducted the performance of the opera, which was preceded by the National Anthem.

There was a very full attendance, and the result of the opening night was such as to foreshadow a highly successful season.

"L'Africaine," with the same cast, was announced for repetition to-night (Saturday); and on Thursday "La Traviata" was the opera, including the first appearance (as Violetta) of Mdlle. Amalia Fossa, of whom we must speak hereafter.

Next week our operatic record will again be limited to Mr. Gye's establishment—the opening of that of Mr. Mapleson (Her Majesty's Opera), at Drury-Lane Theatre, being fixed for Tuesday in the following week.

Mr. W. Crowther-Alwyn's cleverly-written mass was given last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, for the first time there. Of the merits of the composition we spoke in detail on the occasion of its first production at the composer's concert at St. James's Hall. Its reception on Saturday was fully as favourable as in the former instance. Signor Alfonso Rendano gave a spirited performance of Mendelssohn's second pianoforte concerto, and vocal pieces were contributed by Misses Edith Wynne, and Marian Severn, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Thomas, who also sang the solo music in the mass. The concert commenced with Mendelssohn's overture to "St. Paul" and closed with Schumann's to "Genoveva." To-day (Saturday) Mr. F. H. Cowen's new symphony is to be produced.

The programme of Mr. Henry Leslie's second concert of the season (which took place last week) consisted entirely of sacred music, solo and choral. A novelty in the latter respect was the first performance of a motet, "O Deus! ego Te," composed by Mr. J. G. Callcott, who presides at the organ at these concerts. The work is the production of a sound musician, and was deservedly applauded. Mendelssohn's sublime psalm, "Judge me, O God!" for an eight-part choir, was encored, as it almost invariably is in its admirable rendering by Mr. Leslie's choir. Any number of repetitions of such a work, so sung, will be welcome. Other fine choral pieces, ancient and modern, and various solos—the latter by Misses E. Antell, J. Jones, Mr. H. Guy, V. Smith, and Santley—contributed to a selection that was of varied interest although limited to sacred music. Mr. V. Smith sang for the first time since his return from Italy, and was well received.

At the Royal Albert Hall musical activity is on the increase. The "Creation" was given there last week, directed by Mr. W. Carter; and on Wednesday in this week the fourth of the new series of concerts of the great choral society associated with the establishment took place, the programme having consisted of Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," conducted by Mr. Barnby. Performances of sacred music are to be given in the hall—under the same direction—during Passion Week, commencing, on April 7, with Bach's "Passion-Music" (which is to be repeated on the three following days), and closing, on April 12, with "The Messiah"—and during the continuance of the International Exhibition there will be daily orchestral concerts.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were finely performed at the Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week, when the solo vocalists were Mesdames Sinico and Patey, Miss E. Horne, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The society's forty-first annual Passion-Week performance of "The Messiah" will take place on Wednesday next.

The Monday Popular Concerts are nearly over for the season, the last (for the director's benefit) being announced for Monday next. At this week's concert Beethoven's fourteenth quartet (the elaborate work in C sharp minor) was repeated by desire; the performers having been again, as a fortnight ago, MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Mr. Charles Hallé was the pianist, Mr. E. Lloyd the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist. Next Monday's programme offers a rich and varied combination of attractions.

Simultaneously with the performance at the Royal Italian Opera, on Tuesday night, that estimable violinist, Her Carl Deichmann, was giving his concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. His programme included his solo playing in a concerto of Mozart, and a concert-piece of his own, besides songs

and an overture of his composition. Of these new works we must await another opportunity for hearing.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts closed their seventh season on Monday afternoon, with a varied and attractive programme.

Of the second concert of the Philharmonic Society—including the first public performance here of Brahms's "Requiem"—we must speak next week.

Herr Pauer's third and concluding lecture on the history of the oratorio took place, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, when the illustrations comprised extracts from the works of Bach, Handel, Hasse, and Mendelssohn.

The programme of the third "private" concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society—announced for yesterday (Friday) evening—included a portion of Schumann's first symphony, the overtures to "Oberon" and "Masaniello," the "Amoretten Tanze Waltz," and vocal performances by the "Moray Minstrels," Mdlle. Isabelle Limia, and Count Epineuil.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the last week have been that of Mdlle. Kuhn (the clever performer on the zither); the first meeting, for the third season, of the "Welsh Choral Union;" Mr. and Mrs. R. Blagrove's third concertina and pianoforte recital; and a performance of Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman" by the St. Thomas's Choral Society.

Music, under the direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill, the eminent violinist, will be one of the principal attractions at the Alexandra Palace, the opening of which is fixed for May 24.

The fifth of M. Gounod's new concerts, to take place this (Saturday) evening, will come within our next week's record.

It may be well to remind musical readers that Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" will be given, next Tuesday evening, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

THEATRES.

A slight change has been made in the performances at the Opera Comique. A new one-act comedieta by Mr. H. St. Maur, entitled "Harmonious Discords," was produced on Monday last, in which the action is of the simplest. The author himself appeared as the hero, and Miss Rose Berend as the lady who is subjected to his rather odd mode of wooing. The heroine, Lady Violet Vandaleur, has, unfortunately, sixteen thousand a year, and Captain du Maurier has exactly nothing. He dreads to be supposed to court her for her money, and therefore attacks her with taunts and saucy questions. Lady Violet sees through the disguise, and easily yields to the assault. The dialogue is good, we believe; but the writer should not have sought to speak it himself. His utterance was so indistinct that scarcely a point was intelligibly made. The contortions of the prophet were sufficiently evident, but his sentences were lost in the passage to his lips. This little drama was followed by another old piece of Mr. Buckstone's, none other than the amusing farce of "Nicholas Flam, Attorney-at-Law." Mr. David Fisher undertook the part of the astute lawyer, and rattled through it with spirit, skill, and vivacity; and Miss Harriet Coveney, as Miss Mary Puddicombe, supported the character with her usual cleverness. The burlesque of "The Bohemians" was then repeated with that efficiency which has made the present management so celebrated for the costly production of its spectacles. Nevertheless, the house was not so full as might have been expected. There seems, indeed, to be a difficulty in acclimating opera-bouffe in our practical country. The humour is too absurd for the staid playgoer, and the interest somewhat too complex for those of gayer mood; besides, it has artistic aims not always appreciated by the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, on occasion of Mr. Chatterton's benefit, appeared, on Saturday and Monday, at Drury Lane, in Lear and Cordelia. Probably they will appear at the Princess's ere long in the same characters, when we trust they will be more regularly supported. We can only pronounce at present that their performances, individually regarded, were full of merit, but we cannot criticise with any satisfaction the entire exhibition. We must therefore await a more fitting opportunity.

An abnormal entertainment, for a limited period, was inaugurated at the St. James's (great) Hall, on Saturday, by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, whose clever imitations of the principal phenomena of the so-called Spiritualists have met with considerable success at the Sydenham Palace. Their entertainment is partly dramatic, the phenomena being made to form a portion of the histrionic action. Much of the incidental matter is interesting, and even amusing. The table-rapping, the ascent of the medium in the air, and the really walking stick, are decidedly curious and ingenious. In a pleasant little piece, entitled "Will, the Witch, and the Watch," the cabinet, with its mysterious fittings, is introduced, and the most astonishing transformations take place in presence of the audience. An agreeable hour and a half may be passed in witnessing these wonders—accomplished not in support, but for the cure, of superstition.

Mrs. Howard Paul, having concluded her engagement at Covent-Garden Theatre, will reappear at Plymouth, on Easter Monday, April 14, with Mr. Howard Paul, in their joint entertainment.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF COAL GAS.

Mr. A. Vernon-Harcourt began his fourth lecture on the Chemistry of Coal and its Products, on Thursday week, by referring, first, to the results of the combustion of coal in air, and its decomposition by heat into its solid and gaseous constituents; and, secondly, to the results of the decomposition of coal in closed gas retorts, in which the elements unite to form the following interesting compounds:—The hydrogen and carbon form valuable hydrocarbons; the oxygen combines with carbon to form carbonic oxide and carbonic acid, and with hydrogen to form water; the nitrogen unites with hydrogen to form ammonia, and with sulphur to form sulpho-cyanogen; while the sulphur combines with hydrogen to form sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and with carbon to form the volatile liquid bisulphide of carbon. After referring to analytical tables showing the various proportions of the compounds which remain in gas after its purification, Mr. Harcourt considered their illuminating value. Hydrogen, although it gives no light, is of great importance on account of the high temperature at which it burns. To olefiant gas or ethylene coal gas owes its chief lighting power, which is, however, increased by the combustion of hydrocarbon vapours present in it by means of hydrogen. Carbonic oxide, which produces the pale blue lambent flame visible over the red ashes in our fires, is of little value for lighting purposes. After stating that the brilliancy of a gas-flame is due to the incandescent particles of carbon, Mr. Harcourt demonstrated their presence by holding over a flame of olefiant gas a white plate, which was immediately blackened

by soot. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the exhibition and explanation of various ingenious methods for testing the illuminating value of gas—first, by ascertaining by chemical analysis the amount of hydrocarbons it possesses; and, secondly, by photometric apparatus, and by comparing its light with other lights. It has been proved, he said, that the illuminating value of gas is greater in flames of greater length, the pressure being equal—a rough method of testing which is used at gasworks, and found sufficiently accurate. The amount of pressure required to give the flame its proper length is an index of its deficiency in illuminating power.

FORCE AND ENERGY.

Professor W. K. Clifford, M.A., at the Friday evening meeting, March 23, after alluding to some prevailing misconceptions respecting force and energy, commented on the two-fold importance of the subject, in regard to its universal practical bearing as involved in all the events that can occur; and in respect to the speculative interest derived from it as affecting the universe. He then considered the old definition of force as the cause of change of motion, stating that the conception of cause and effect as unconditional sequence is an untrue conception, since change of motion depends, not on previous events, but on actual circumstances at the time; and all laws of nature are really laws of coexistence, not of succession. The energy of a moving body he stated to be half the rate at which it carries motion; the energy of position to be the difference of this measured by the work done in going from one position to the other. Energy has no direction; the work is done independent of the path. Here is a quality of motion and a quality of position, and their sum does not alter. When one is created the other is annihilated, and we may call them by the same name, and say that energy is indestructible. The Professor illustrated these opinions by referring to the facts of heat, electricity, and magnetism, stating that in all these cases the form of motion is known, or the way in which energy is dependent upon position. In summing up he said that force is a change of motion considered as dependent upon position. It has a definite magnitude and direction. It is not conserved, and does not persist, but is constantly being increased or diminished. The name Energy, on the other hand, is given to two quite different qualities which a body may have: the first called kinetic, the second potential energy. In respect to the question, Are actions in the material world analogous to our own exertion of force? the Professor said that the sense of muscular action is very complicated, since it depends on the machinery of nerve and muscle: this does not exist outside. In relation to the question whether we are directly conscious of force, he said that consciousness exists with certain changes in nerve-matter, probably chemical, and hence mechanical, involving qualities that appear and disappear alternately with much energy; but there is nothing to show that they involve force. It is therefore exceedingly premature to say that the mental fact, which is the element of consciousness, goes either with force or with energy of motion; it cannot go with energy of position. In either case the mental element is not persistent or conserved. It is sometimes held that the will produces an effect like that of a match applied to a barrel of gunpowder. This can only mean that in certain cases a very small quantity of mechanical energy appears, having no regular connection whatever with material phenomena, or that our experience of the material world is not an orderly experience in these cases. We can get no evidence of this; for, if true, it destroys the possibility of evidence on the subject. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

MAN DISTINGUISHED FROM ANIMALS BY LANGUAGE.

Professor Max Müller began his second lecture on Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language; on Saturday last, by referring to the reaction among philosophers caused by the transcendental flights of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, followers of Kant, and the consequent revival of the doctrines of Locke and Hume, in the years immediately preceding the appearance of Darwin's "Origin of Species" and "Descent of Man." This new philosophy applied physiological research to psychological problems; professing to appeal for evidence to facts alone, subjecting our minds, by means of the brain, to the dissecting-knife and the microscope, and professing to show, in the workshop of the brain, how all the pictures of the senses and the ideas of the intellect are produced. Animal anthropomorphism, also, was again brought forward, with the old tales of the intellect of animals in many cases transcending the powers of the human mind. But, said the Professor, of their motives, feelings, and aspirations we can have no positive knowledge; for what can we learn of the inner life of a mollusc? Then appeared Mr. Darwin's theory that man is the genealogical descendant of some lower animal. If this can be proved, said Professor Müller, it is useless to say another word on the mind of man being different from that of animals—the two are identical; and the long-pending questions between mind and matter, between spiritualism and materialism, between Berkeley and Hume, are solved. After admitting the great value of Mr. Darwin's researches in natural history and philosophy, the Professor pointed out where he considered the Darwinian theory vulnerable—namely, at the beginning and end of life. For the first, which bridges over the chasm between organic and inorganic bodies, by imagining a self-generated moneras, Mr. Darwin is not responsible; but he is for the second, which asserts that man, if not lineally, is laterally, the descendant of an ape. This, however, the Professor showed is not an anatomical question only, nor is it to be opposed as a matter of mere sentiment. If it were true we should eventually submit to it. But there is one difficulty which Mr. Darwin has not sufficiently appreciated. Between the whole animal kingdom on one side and man, even in his lowest state, on the other, there is a barrier which no animal has ever crossed, and that barrier is language. Even admitting that the eye or ear may have been evolved out of spots, Professor Müller said it is inconceivable that any animal could ever develop language. He then adverted to the inconsistency of Mr. Darwin's remark that "in a series of forms graduating insensibly from some ape-like creature to man as he now exists, it would be impossible to fix on any definite point where the term man ought to be used," and he said that fallacy lurks even in the very word development now so extensively used. Mr. Stuart Mill says that "understanding language is the proprium of the species man;" and even Mr. Darwin admits that "articulate language is peculiar to man," although he afterwards says that it is not this which distinguishes him from other animals, for parrots can talk; but it is his larger power of connecting definite sounds with definite ideas. But he adds, "This obviously depends on the development of the mental faculties" . . . and "does not offer any insuperable objection to the belief that man has been developed from some lower animal." After alluding to various theories respecting the origin of language, such as its derivation from interjections or imitations, and referring to properties of animals in which they excel man, Professor Müller said, No animal speaks. . . If we wish to reason correctly, we must define what we mean by language. He then considered the two forms of language—emotional (such

as cries), which is common to men and animals; and rational, limited to men alone; and he referred to cases where persons retained the former after losing the latter through disease of the brain. Finally, he explained and illustrated his theory that cries correspond to sensations, and roots to general conceptions—which roots, he said, are our oldest title-deeds as rational beings, and still supply the living sap of the millions of words scattered over the globe, while no traces of them, or anything corresponding to them, have ever been discovered amongst the most advanced of catarrhine apes.

GROWTH AND MAINTENANCE OF LIVING THINGS.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his twelfth and concluding lecture on the forces and motions of the body by reviewing the chemistry of plants and animals, showing that the plant constructs complex compounds out of simple substances, while the animal generally assimilates these compounds, and finally breaks them to pieces. He explained how kinetic energy, in the form of heat, is required by the protoplasm of all plants to form the organic compounds in which potential energy is stored up, and how, when the organic matters are burned, they give rise to light and heat, and thus the potential energy becomes kinetic. Oxidation and other chemical changes in the complex organic compounds as they pass through the animal also give rise to various energies—mechanical, electrical, nervous, and thermal. As these energies appear to be dissipated into thermal energy, heat is proved to be the chief agent in building up complex organic matter and the result of taking it to pieces. The growth of protoplasm was then contrasted with that of a crystal, since protoplasm grows by the addition of particles constructed out of simple substances, by chemical action, and has, moreover, the marvellous power of producing new protoplasm. After referring to the artificial production of many complex organic substances, and describing the results of Dr. Bastian's experiments, Professor Rutherford stated that the question respecting spontaneous generation was still undecided, but the case of the heterogenists was beginning to appear more favourable, and hasty judgment should be deprecated. The Professor next discussed the metaphysical and physical doctrines, ancient and modern, regarding vital phenomena, including the spirit termed "Nature" of Hippocrates, the "vegetative soul" of Aristotle, the "archæus" of Paracelsus, the "nisus formativus" of Blumenbach, and the "vital principle, force, or power" of later physiologists. The physico-chemical explanations of many phenomena are now accepted, but really very little is known regarding matter, energy, and the mystery of life. It is quite premature to say that the operations in the living world are regulated by a principle or spirit which has nothing to do with the formation of crystals or other movements of dead matter. In all this we need to inquire earnestly and reverently, and not to be dogmatic. Finally, the Professor criticised the extravagant materialism of some physicists, and asserted that there is nothing in physiology which should lead us to doubt the statement, which comes to us from another source, that man possesses a rational soul.

There will be no lectures delivered in Passion and Easter weeks.

Perversion of justice and the oppression of a clergyman were the matter of presentment against Bishop Wordsworth, in the Episcopal College of Scotland, on Thursday week, but the Synod threw out the articles.

The Marquis of Westminster presided at a meeting at Chester last Saturday, in furtherance of a scheme for uniting under one roof the City Library and Reading-Room, the Society of Arts, the Architectural and Archaeological Society, the Natural Science Society, and also for establishing a local museum, the nucleus of which is already secured to the city by a valuable and extensive collection of geological specimens presented by the Marquis. A joint committee was appointed from the different societies, with full power to treat for the rental of premises, with the option of purchase.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

Our active and vigilant Special Artist now in China, in a truly cosmopolitan spirit, bestows his minute attention upon everything, great and small, august or trivial, that concerns the manifold ways of life, the various customs, ideas, and fashions of mankind all over the globe, of which he has inspected so many different countries and nations. With reference to the subject of one of his sketches engraved for this week's Paper, let us read what his letters have to say about the Chinese pawnshop at Shanghai:—

"Anyone seeking for the friendly assistance which 'uncles' are in the habit of giving will find no difficulty in procuring it in China. Pecuniary assistance seems to be one of those 'touches of nature' which produce 'kin' of this relationship all the world over; and hereabouts they are to be found in plenty. Should you desire to pay a visit to one of these closely allied members of your family in China you will not discover his residence by the old and familiar sign of the three balls. In Peking a tall perpendicular pole, 20 ft. high at least, with a gilt square of fretwork about midway up, tells where he may be found. In Shanghai there is no particular sign hung out; only a board with two characters on it signifying *tong-poo*, or 'pledge-shop.' These characters are introduced in my sketch on the right-hand side. The pawnshops seem to be very busy places, and Chinamen do not affect any feeling of shame on entering. One does not see them looking up and down the street, lest they should be detected in such a visit. The arrangements inside also indicate this difference of feeling between the Chinaman and the European; for there are no screened divisions at the counter, by which the customers may conceal their presence, to hide the fact that misfortune has forced such a necessity upon them. The business here, however, is much the same as in London. Articles of clothing seem to be the principal articles given in pledge. After the article is inspected, and when the amount to be lent has been settled, a point that is often fought over, the man at the counter repeats in a chant the name of the person pledging the article, the name of the article, and the sum lent, which a clerk behind copies into the books, and the clerk then makes out the ticket. When the winter is over many people pawn their clothes for a small sum, knowing that the articles will be safer in the pawnbroker's place than in their own homes, for these shops are very strongly built and guarded, to prevent robbery. People here make a point of pawning furs at the beginning of summer, for the pawnbroker has a sure method of preserving such things from the moth. The woman standing, as she appears in this sketch, may look as if she had lost both her hands; but such is not the case. It is characteristic of the way almost all women go about here in the winter. They draw in their hands to keep them warm, and the sleeve has the appearance of being quite empty. She is waiting for her money, and a hand will soon come out of her sleeve to take it when offered.

From Mr. Penfold, the Superintendent of Police at Shanghai,

S K E T C H E S I N C H I N A .



A PAWNBROKER'S SHOP AT SHANGHAI.



MANCHOO BOWMEN AT PEKIN.

our Special Artist has obtained statistics of the pawnbroking business. Twenty-nine establishments of this kind exist in the English settlement there, lending the average aggregate amount of 75,000 dollars monthly, at rates of interest varying from one to nine per cent for the month, but mostly about two per cent. There are six partners in the Nankin-road shop, which lends about 9000 dollars monthly, at little above the rate last mentioned. Many of the smaller shops, in poor districts, carry on other trades as well. As for stolen property, if valuable, it is generally found in the large shops. The proprietor of a Chinese pawnshop is not supposed to ask the person pawning whence the article or property comes, or to whom it belongs. Goods become the property of the pawnshops if not redeemed within six or eight months (the time allowed by each shop is printed

on the pawn ticket). Unredeemed pledges are sold to dealers in secondhand goods; they are not retailed by the pawnshop. The whole of the money realised belongs to the pawnbroker.

The subject of another Illustration belonging to this Chinese series is the archery practice of the Manchoo Tartar soldiery at Pekin. Concerning this military force of the Empire, we have the following notes:—

"The present dynasty in China began in 1644. As conquerors, the Emperors have kept in Pekin, and in most of the principal cities, a large Tartar population; and these have formed the military power by which the conquered nation has been held in subjection. The Chinese population of Pekin are in the south of the city, and in a walled quarter of their own. This is but a small portion of the capital; the great mass of the

population are the Tartars or Manchos, and they give the name to the northern part of the city, which is a parallelogram of about four miles from north to south, with walls of its own. The palace of the Emperor is in the centre of this, and the Manchoo population are supposed to be a living defence all round, assuring the safety of the Emperor and the dynasty. Almost every man is a soldier and bred to arms—that is, to the use of the bow. It is curious, in these days of arms of precision, to find a great nation still retaining such a primitive weapon. Anyone coming to Pekin may daily, in its wide thoroughfares, see the Tartar descendants of the conquerors busy with their exercise of archery, as shown in my sketch.

"They are organised into eight banners; each banner has five places of rendezvous in the city. There are seventeen



BANQUET OF THE MAYORS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

commanders to each, and every commander has twenty-three bowmen. The pay of these soldiers ranges from three to four taels, or from £1 to £1 6s. per month. In addition to this, they ought to receive every three months a supply of rice from the Government granaries, the proper allowance being 880 lb.; but the reality long since dwindled to less than half that amount. Nowadays the rice is seldom given, and money is substituted in its place. The sons of Manchos, even before they are able to draw the bow, receive a small monthly allowance; so that if a man is blessed with one or two boys the family can manage to live in a comfortable way. All widows, even without sons in this army, and orphans without the means of support, get an allowance. In fact, almost the whole of the Tartar population of Pekin live upon Government allowances. There is no industry or manufactures in the capital. Money and grain are constantly pouring into it; but nothing comes out. It is a large military barrack, organised on a very antiquated system. "When one of these soldiers has completed his education and is fit for his place in the great Imperial army, the Emperor presents him with ten taels (about £3 6s.), to purchase a bow,

arrows, trappings, and uniform; for, whilst learning the art, they are obliged to supply their own weapons. Veterans in the service open classes of instruction, and receive about eightpence a month for each pupil. The ranks are filled up from these schools; and on a pupil being accepted, the handsome thing for him to do is to present his teachers with a feast and thanks. A very high degree of excellence is not required; hitting the bull's-eye is looked upon as something wonderful. The target is a banner with a white spot on it, and hitting it anywhere is considered good shooting. "They are required to be able to draw the bow while riding; and before a Manchoo can go up to take the literary degree at the triennial examinations, he must first be examined in his proficiency at archery, as the Emperor desires 'that his people should be alike elegant in letters and active in the battle-field.' If the Toxophilite Society would only come out to Pekin and hold one of their meetings, they would produce a sensation; and it is likely that a Manchoo Emperor would admit them to an audience, while refusing that honour to any of the foreign Ministers at present in his capital."

BANQUET OF THE MAYORS.

We have mentioned the entertainment which the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Sydney Waterlow, gave at the Mansion House, on Wednesday week, to about 200 Mayors of municipal boroughs in England and Wales, and to a hundred other guests, ladies and gentlemen, including her Majesty's Ministers and the foreign Ambassadors. It was a brilliant affair. Our Illustration gives a view of the scene at this banquet, which took place in the Egyptian Hall. The Lord Mayor had Mrs. Gladstone, and the Lord Chancellor next, seated at his right hand; while the Lady Mayoress was at the Lord Mayor's left, and next her was Mr. Gladstone, with the French Ambassador, Count d'Harcourt, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. All the Mayors wore their robes, chains, and badges, making a goodly and stately show, which seems to have had an impressive effect on the minds of some of the eminent Parliamentary statesmen present. Their speeches contained many expressions of respect for the chief dignitaries of the municipal corporations in all the provincial towns, as well as that of the city of London.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Right Hon. Maria Isabella, Countess of Buckinghamshire, died at Sidmouth, on the 20th ult., in her seventy-seventh year. Her Ladyship, who was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Egremont, was married, Aug. 15, 1826, to Augustus Edward, Earl of Buckinghamshire (being his second wife), by whom she had issue, three sons and four daughters.

LADY AUDREY RIDSDALE.

Lady Audrey Ridsdale died at Tillington Rectory, Sussex, on the 24th ult., in her eighty-sixth year. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Lord John Townshend, M.P. (son of George, first Marquis Townshend), by Georgiana Anne, his wife, daughter of William Poyntz, Esq., of Midgham, in the county of Berks; and was sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend, father of the present Marquis. Her Ladyship was married, Oct. 11, 1826, to the Rev. Robert Ridsdale, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester.

LADY ADAIR.

Jane Anne, Lady Adair, who died on the 18th ult., was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Townley Clarkson, Vicar of Hinxton; and was married, Oct. 3, 1854 (she was his second wife), to Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart., of Flexton Hall, Suffolk. Her Ladyship was left a widow, without issue, Feb. 24, 1869.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BELL.

This Waterloo veteran died, on the 28th ult., at his residence in Ripon, Yorkshire. The gallant General obtained his first commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, as Second Lieutenant, in 1804. He served with his regiment at the capture of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, in 1807; was at Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1809-10; also, throughout the Peninsular War, at Bayonne and Toulouse, where he was wounded; served at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, and was present at the capture of Paris. At the end of the war he received a silver medal with five clasps, and the Waterloo medal. In recognition of his services he was also made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in 1867 a Knight Commander of the Order.

MAJOR-GENERAL O'CONNOR.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-seven, of Major-General Luke Smyth O'Connor, C.B., who for some years commanded the 1st (West India) Regiment of Foot, and while in that command, from 1853 till the end of 1855, rendered effective service against the Mohammedan rebels of Combo, for which he was nominated a C.B. Major-General O'Connor was also one of the officers who received a reward for "distinguished or meritorious services." The deceased officer's first commission, as Ensign, was dated April 27, 1827; he became Lieutenant, March 22, 1831; Captain, by purchase, Jan. 17, 1834; Major, Jan. 1, 1847; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 3, 1853; Colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; and Major-General, April 24, 1866.

SIR R. CHURCH.

Sir Richard Church, G.C.H., C.B., died at Athens, on the 20th ult. He was born in 1785, the son of Matthew Church, Esq., of the county of Cork, and entered the Army in 1800 as Ensign in the 13th Foot. He served in the expeditions to Ferrol, Malta, and Egypt, and was at the battle of Maida and the defence of Capri (where he was wounded). Subsequently he raised a Greek corps, with which he saw some service. Sir Richard became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army in 1812. He was created a C.B. in 1815, a Knight Bachelor in 1822, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, 1837: he had also received several foreign decorations. He married, Aug. 17, 1826, Elizabeth Augusta, elder daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

MR. MONEY WIGRAM.

Money Wigram, Esq., the great shipowner, died, on the 24th ult., at his residence, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Herts. He was born in 1790, the eldest son by his second wife, Eleanor, youngest daughter of John Watts, Esq., of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., of Walthamstow, Essex. Mr. Wigram, who was an extensive merchant and shipowner, married, in 1822, Mary, daughter of the late Charles Hampden Turner, Esq., of Rook's Nest, Goodstone, Surrey, and had issue.

DR. BRYDON.

Dr. William Brydon, C.B., of the Bengal medical service, died recently. He served in Cabul and Afghanistan in 1842, and was the only individual of the 13,000 in the British army who escaped without being taken prisoner in the memorable retreat from Cabul. He was also present at the sieges of Jellalabad and Lucknow.

THE REV. R. GOOCH.

The Rev. Richard Gooch, who died at Peterborough on March 22, in the ninety-second year of his age, was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, and brother to the late Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Bart. Mr. Gooch at the time of his death had been for sixty-seven years Rector of Frostenden, Suffolk.

M. THIERRY.

The death is announced of M. Amedeo Thierry, the French historian, in his seventy-sixth year. In 1828 he published his chief work, "L'Histoire des Gaulois," which obtained for him the chair of history at the college of Besançon. M. Thierry was subsequently appointed Prefect of the Haute Saone, and became a member of the Council of State in 1838 and a Senator 1860. He was author of "A History of Gaul under the Romans," "A History of Attila," "A Life of St. Jerome," and other works.

The Birmingham Hospital Saturday collection has realised about £4700.

The Hon. Captain Corry and Mr. John Macartney were, on Tuesday, nominated for the vacant seat at Tyrone. The polling is fixed for the 7th inst.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified that the surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 31st day of December, 1872, amounted to £6,495,879 4s. 6d., the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt give notice that the sum of £1,623,969 16s. 2d., being one fourth part of the said surplus, will be applied, under the provisions of the said Act, in the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1873, towards the reduction of the National Debt.

The result of the polling for the election of a school board of fifteen members, at Edinburgh, was declared on Monday afternoon. The Roman Catholic nominee headed the poll with nearly 21,000 votes; the two lady candidates came next, with close on 19,000 and 17,000 respectively; and the rest of the board consist of the candidate put forward by the Episcopalian, one who is in favour of restricting the religious instruction to the teaching of the Bible, and the whole list (ten) of the "use and wont" candidates who are for introducing both the Bible and Catechism into the schools.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

W. B. F., Bombay.—Accept our best thanks for the rules, &c., of the Bombay Chess Club. With regard to Problem No. 1517, the suggestion you make was proposed by the author. We believe it would answer the purpose. But the remedy comes too late.

H. F., MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BIRD AND WISKER.—The last report we have of this duello gives to Mr. Bird, 6 games; Wisker, 4; Drawn, 2. The player who first scores seven games wins the match.

MARQUIS E. TESTAFERRATO, Malta.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. XV. is perfectly correct.

W. CRAWLEY.—We are obliged by your kind attention, but unfortunately the problems are no novelty in this country, having been published here before their appearance abroad.

G. C.—It shall have due attention.

C. L.—Your mode of presenting a problem is calculated to give a deal of unnecessary trouble to the examiners. Why not adopt the simple plan we are constantly recommending, of giving the initials of the men, as W.K. for White King, B.K. for Black King, &c.? If you will send your problem, so drawn out and numbered, it shall at once be placed in the examiners' hands.

N. RUBIN.—Before he again ventures to impugn the accuracy of problems by the first masters of the day, "Rubin" should at least learn the moves of the chess-men. He is evidently unacquainted with them at present.

SECRETARY.—You can doubtless obtain the Austrian *Schachzeitung* through Messrs. Trubner, the foreign booksellers, of Ludgate-hill.

C. B.—The idea of your problem is exceedingly ingenious, and deserves to be skillfully worked out. The present diagram admits of at least three cases of checkmate in four moves.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1517 has been received from BRISTOL—P. T. F.—Charley—A. Way—Races Field—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—Euclid—F. A. B.—B. R.—Keith and Kate—M. P.—A. Wood—A. Lyddon—W. Crawley—Felix—D. V.—I. R. B. R.—W. V. G. D.—W. Airey—E. H. of Mona—M. McIntyre—Sigma—T. W. of Canterbury—H. Laurie.

H. C. Plunkett—J. J., Glasgow—W. Crawley—T. W., Canterbury—C. F. Hall—A. B. T.—M. McIntyre—W. Butler.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1517.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 7th Kt takes Kt *
2. Kt to Q B 6th K takes Kt

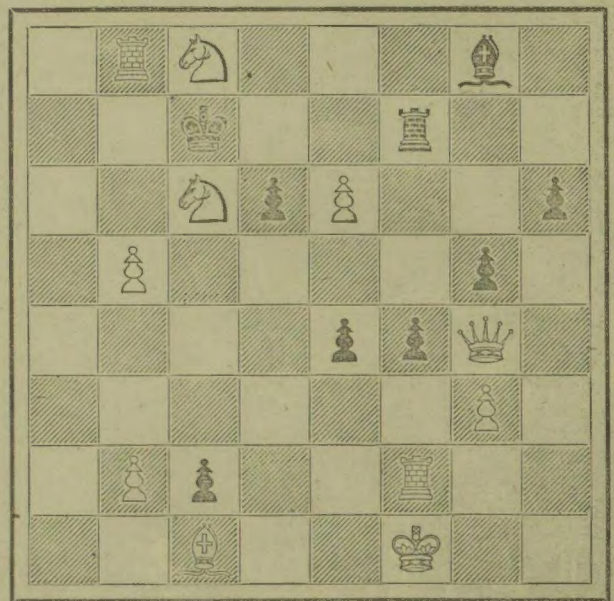
* 1. P to Q R 8th, becoming a Queen.
If he play P takes P, then follows R to Q Kt 5th (ch), and mate next move.
2. Kt to Q B 6th P takes P, or K takes Kt
3. Kt takes Kt, dis. mate.
The other variations are obvious.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1518.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to K 7th P to K B 4th
2. Kt to K 2nd Any move

PROBLEM No. 1519.

By Mr. J. SCOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CHESS MATCH.

Whoever first projected a chess tourney between Oxford and Cambridge as an accompaniment to the great aquatic contention, may congratulate himself on the idea. The scene at this match, which took place on Friday last at the rooms of the City of London Chess Club, 34, Milk-street, Cheapside, is the subject of an illustration on page 325. It was so pre-eminent a success that it is pretty certain to become an annual occurrence; and in that case its influence in disseminating a taste for chess can hardly be exaggerated. According to the estimate of one reporter, the number of persons present at the University contest the other evening was little short of 400, a remarkable proof of the fascination which any trial of skill between Oxford and Cambridge exercises over the English mind, for we know of no other instance when a match of chess has ever attracted a moiety of that number of spectators. The arrangements for the encounter were very simple, and, we believe, gave satisfaction. Seven players were chosen as champions from each University, and paired together suitably. By the terms of combat, each pair were to play two games conditionally that the tourney was brought to a close by eleven o'clock at night. Any game unfinished at that hour was to be examined by the umpire and given by him as won to the player who appeared to him to have the best of it; and the side which had scored the greater number of won games was to carry off the honours of victory.

The match began at 6.30 p.m., and, notwithstanding the rival attractions of a blindfold chess performance by Herr Zukertort and the playing of twelve simultaneous games by Mr. Blackburne, a large majority of the spectators congregated round the long table at which the fourteen University players were seated. Oxford were, of course, the favourites, since among the Dark Blue representatives were Mr. Parratt, long known as one of the strongest players in Yorkshire; Mr. Anthony, one of the best pupils of Steinitz; and three strong club players, Messrs. Madan, Meredith, and Schomberg. The Cantabs, besides being much younger men, were, as a rule, very ignorant of chess theory; and their defeat was never a matter of doubt.

At the hour appointed for concluding the tourney two games still remained unfinished, both of which, being decided by the umpire to be in favour of Oxford, were added to the Dark Blue score. The following was the result:—

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
1. Parratt	won 2.	De Soyres	won 0.
2. Schomberg	" 2.	Ogden	" 0.
3. Anthony	" 2.	Simon	" 0.
4. Madan	" 1.	Neville	" 1.
5. Meredith	2 drawn.	Keynes	2 drawn.
6. Nicholson	won 1.	Ball	won 1.
7. Whitford	" 1.	Hayes	" 0.
Oxford therefore won 9; Cambridge, 2; Drawn, 2.			

We trust that the Cambridge players, so far from losing courage at this defeat, will work hard during next year, so as to bring a strong team for the contest of 1874 and a prospect of a better conclusion to it.

We have been favoured with some of the best-played games in this match, but have only space for one of them this week:—

GAME I.

Between Mr. W. PARRATT, captain of the Oxford team, and Mr. I. DE SOYRES, captain of the Cambridge.—(The Two Knights' defence.)

WHITE (Mr. de S.)		BLACK (Mr. P.)	
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q takes B	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. Q R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q R to Q 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q to K B 5th	P to Q B 4th
5. Castles	Kt takes P	17. Q R to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd
6. R to K sq	P to Q 4th	18. P to K Kt 4th	Q to Q B sq
7. B takes P	Q takes B	19. Kt to Q 6th	Q to Q B 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	20. R to K 6th	
9. Kt takes Kt	B to K 2nd	An unaccountable act of felo-de-se.	
10. B to K Kt 5th	B to K Kt 5th	21. Q takes P (ch)	P takes R
11. B takes B	Kt takes B	22. P to K Kt 5th	K to R 2nd
12. Q to Q 3rd	B takes Kt	and Black resigned.	

Archæology of the Month.

A bill to provide for the preservation of ancient national monuments has been printed, by order of the House of Commons. The remains it is intended to protect include mounds, tumuli, barrows, cromlechs, cairns, tombs, dolmens, menhirs, earthworks, walls, dykes, fosses, caves, excavations, structures, works, stones, or circles or collections of stones, together with the sites thereof, and any parts of any such monuments. Commissioners are to be appointed for the purposes of the Act, who are to have powers, under the Treasury, to protect remains of the kinds specified, which are not within any park, garden, or pleasure-ground, and do not form parts of any fortress or ecclesiastical edifice. Injurers are to be subject to penalties and payments of expenses, to be recoverable as debts are. The bill comprises schedules of monuments in the Channel Islands, but one in Cornwall, one in the Isle of Man, and only Caesar's Camp in Surrey. Evidently the schedules of the bill require considerable extension.

A paper has been read to the Society of Biblical Archæology "On the Synchronism of Assyria and Babylonia, translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions," by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A. This most ancient historical document, which unfortunately exists in a very fragmentary condition, is a chronological history of the two kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia from the fifteenth to the seventh centuries B.C.; from the time of Karaindas to that of Shalmaneser, with whose invasion of Babylonia the record ends, and whose famous black marble obelisk is now in the British Museum.

The Egyptian museum at the Louvre has been enriched with a magnificent Ethiopian group in gold representing the god Osiris, his wife Isis, and their son Horus. The pedestal is a square block of lapis lazuli, bearing an inscription on one of its faces. This relic probably belonged to Ozorkon II., a King of the 32nd dynasty, and has been purchased by the administration of the Louvre for the sum of £1000.

At the council meeting of the British Association, recently, were exhibited, amongst other relics, a broken portion of a Roman bronze eagle, lately found in Victoria-street, and similar to a bronze eagle found by the Rev. Mr. Joyce at Silchester. A paper by Mr. J. T. Irvine was read on Roman Temples in Bath, especially those of Apollo and Minerva, with evidence of coal having been used in these temples by the Romans for keeping up perpetual or sacred fires. There was also exhibited a fine silver Peg tankard, said to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake.

The Royal Institution of Cornwall have exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries (1) a bronze figure of a bull found in Cornwall—Dr. Birch has described this object in the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute*, vol. viii. p. 8, where he shows it to be of the Roman period; (2) a bronze figure of our Lord, from a crucifix of the fourteenth century; (3) a bronze penannular fibula, somewhat resembling the Irish type; (4) a bronze seal-ring of the fifteenth century; (5) another seal-ring of the same date.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., has read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper "On the Troad," discussing the rival theories on the site of Ilium, in the light of a tour which he made in the Troad. Sir John was of opinion that neither of the rival sites—viz., Hissarlik and Bunarbaschi—fitted the topography and the events of "The Iliad." Admiral Spratt said he had made the visit to the Troad, thirty years ago, with Homer in his hand. With regard to the distance from the sea, Pliny and Strabo had both placed Troy at the distance of twelve stadia (about an English mile). Though it was now nine miles, there was nothing incompatible in this, as the sea had been retreating ever since the Trojan war, and placing more and more land between the city and the sea. A resolution was moved by the president, seconded by Mr. O. Morgan, and carried unanimously, authorising and requesting Lord Stanhope to press upon the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the desirableness of causing to be made a thorough excavation of the tumular barrows of the Troad. Mr. Lowe has refused to advance public money for such a purpose.

Mr. William Longman, F.S.A., is engaged upon a work to be entitled "The History of the Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul, from the Foundation of the First Building in the Sixth Century to the Proposals for the Adornment of the Recent Cathedral." The work will be enriched with plates of restorations of Old St. Paul's, by Mr. E. B. Ferrey.

Mr. Hankey has exhibited to the Archaeological Institute a series of forty-nine playing-cards, with engravings, representing the conspiracy of Titus Oates. Mr. Bernhard Smith sent nine examples of curved swords of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in illustration of those recently exhibited, which were inscribed "Edwardus Prins. Angliæ." Those most resembling the inscribed swords appeared of German manufacture, and it was suggested by Mr. Hewitt that, as Henry VIII. had German artists in his pay in England, the inscribed swords were not improbably made by them. In an incidental discussion on the Silver Oar as a badge of the Admiralty jurisdiction, Mr. O. Morgan referred to the earliest known example as being on a monument in the church at Abergavenny, on which is represented a Sergeant of the Admiralty in the reign of Henry VII. bearing the silver oar.

The sale of the Marquis of Londonderry's collection of old Sevres and other porcelain, and magnificent plate, by Messrs. Christie and Co., on the 20th ult., attracted an immense assembly. Two of the most important specimens were an old Dresden service, thirty-six pieces, which brought 610 gs.; and a set of three evental jardinières, with borders of turquoise, painted with three subjects of peasants by Dodin, and flowers in medallions, 4150 gs. The whole collection produced £8330.

The collection of old English porcelain and pottery recently dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., including some figures of Bow and Bristol; and old Chelsea, including an epergne-stand—a village dance of eight figures, after Teniers, from Sir Richard Worsley's collection; a statuette of St. Paul at Lystra, and an altar, with Mercury descending in relief [there has been no other example of this subject in porcelain at a public sale]; an old Worcester plate, one of the service made for King William IV., the ground of *bleu-de-roi*, gilt and jewelled, with paintings of the various orders of knighthood—this example was selected at the period as the most perfect which could be obtained—£24. Our old Chelsea friend—the statuette of Jupiter Tonans—brought £64.

The antiquarian world deeply regrets the death of Sir Frederick Madden, many years keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum. An Obituary notice of Sir Francis has appeared in this paper.

Mr. William Harvey, of Lonsdale-square, who recently died in his seventy-eighth year, filled several offices in Islington, where he had for many years practised as a surgeon. During the last thirteen years he largely contributed to the *City Press*, under the signature of "Aleph," many sketches of London life, which possessed much more than local interest, and were characterised by a vivacity akin to that of his predecessor, William Hone, who was also a lover of Islingtonian localities.

OLD AND NEW GUNNERY, AND WAR SHIPS.

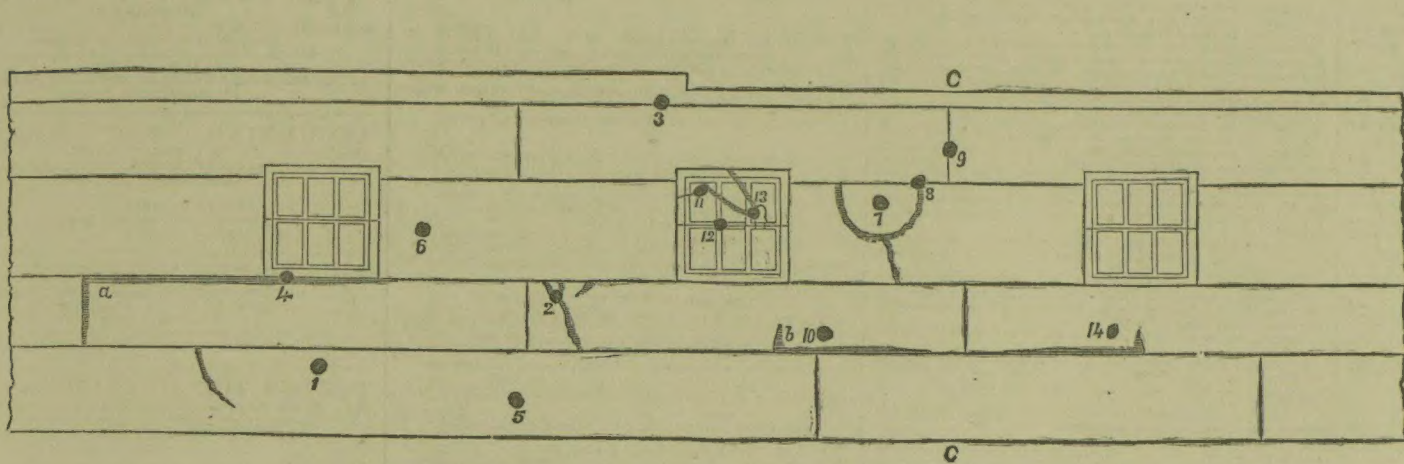
Of the Illustrations given in this week's Paper one, at page 321, refers to the last action fought by our Navy, on Oct. 17, 1854, which closed the era of the glories won by our famous "wooden walls." To those effects of the real fight off Sebastopol, as shown by the Sanspareil, we add some examples in the progressive series of recent artillery experiments against ironclads. These last have culminated in the firing at the turret-ship Glatton in Portland roads. In former Numbers we have given very full illustrations, and have minutely described the effects produced upon the single turret of this Monitor, by its being hit by two of the 600-lb. shot

which were fired successively from the one 25-ton gun of the Hotspur at 200 yards distance. This experiment is the more valuable because the gun which failed to penetrate the Glatton's turret is precisely similar to the two guns with which she is armed; hence the defensive power of the Glatton is proved to be in excess of her offensive power. The difference, indeed, between the two ironclads brought together at Portland, the one to fire and the other to be fired at, consists in the Hotspur having been built for a ram, and therefore having her armament and armour subordinated to the carrying powerful engines, and thus attaining a high speed; whereas the Glatton, being intended for coast defence, is enabled, by carrying engines of smaller power and lighter weight, to be armed with two 25-ton

guns in one turret; and this is protected by armour impervious to any guns (except those of the Devastation) which are as yet carried afloat.

THE SANSPAREIL AT SEBASTOPOL.

Many of our readers will remember, though nineteen years have elapsed, the horror with which the intelligence of the burning and destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope was received by the whole civilised world. Yet to a reflecting mind such an effect was but the natural consequence of the use of horizontal shell-firing, which had been adopted generally almost a quarter of a century before. Had the Russians profited more largely by their own experience at Sinope, not a



EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this experiment the embrasures were covered with 3-in. plates as shown; they were also blocked with wood. The sash-windows in this drawing show the size of the embrasures, and their ordinary condition when at sea; the sashes were made to unsnip. The following is the account, to which reference is made in the above drawing, by the numbers affixed to the shot-marks, of the degrees of indentation in the armour-plates effected by the different shots, which are numbered in order as fired from the Armstrong gun:—(No. 1) 3 in., (2) 1 in., (3) through plane sheer, (4) 3 in., (5) 3 in., (6) 1 in., (7) 1 1/2 in., (8) 1 1/2 in., (9) through iron plate 7 in. (10) 1 1/2 in., (11) 1 1/2 in., (12) through iron plate, but remained sticking fast in port cover, protruding through the outside 1 1/2 in., (13) 2 in., (14) 3 in., (a) iron plate forced 1 1/2 in., (b) iron plate forced in 1 1/2 in.

EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTAL FIRING AT H.M.S. TRUSTY, JANUARY, 1859.

SECTION OF ARMOUR OF H.M.S. TRUSTY.

British ship would have escaped in the October following, from the dangerous positions in which they were placed to bombard the fortresses of Sebastopol; but happily the Russians fired, for the most part, cold round shot from their smooth-bore guns.

The action of Oct. 17, 1854, lasted from 1.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., and at its conclusion the British loss amounted to 310, including officers and men, killed and wounded. One of the ships engaged is the subject of one of our Illustrations—the Sanspareil, of eighty guns, commanded by the present Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, which received the severest punishment, and met with a loss of eleven officers and men killed and fifty-nine wounded. The sides of the Sanspareil, her masts, funnel, and boats were riddled with shot; and, looking at the rents in her sides, we can imagine the conflagration that would have been produced had each hole been made by a round shell or by a red-hot shot. Had the rifling of guns been then perfected half a dozen elongated shells would have sufficed to destroy the Sanspareil.

The example of Sinope was not, however, lost upon England and France. The latter country, indeed, had commenced iron-clad ships before that time; but now both the allied Powers built armour-clad ships or "floating batteries," designed to

keep out shells; and the French iron-plated ships, being more advanced, were ready to take part in the bombardment of Kinburn, towards the end of the Russian War.

FIRING AT THE TRUSTY.

After the Peace, concurrently with the efforts to introduce rifled cannon, the idea arose of trying to pierce the iron-plated sides of the new ships. In 1859 the first experimental firing took place against the Trusty, a floating battery protected by 3-in. armour on her sides and 4-in. armour at the water-line, which had been built three years before. The gun used was the 40-pounder Armstrong breech-loader, firing lead-coated shot of four inches diameter. None of these passed into the ship, the mean penetration being only about one inch into the iron plates, which at that early date were made harder and far less uniform than is the case with the present admirably rolled plates. Two of our illustrations, a front view and a section, show the holes made in the armour-plates of the Trusty; and the depth of each hole is precisely stated in the accompanying schedule. Captain Cowper Coles's shield, mounting one 40-pounder gun, was next fired at, the result being that the smooth-bore 68-pounder of 95 cwt. struck rather a harder blow

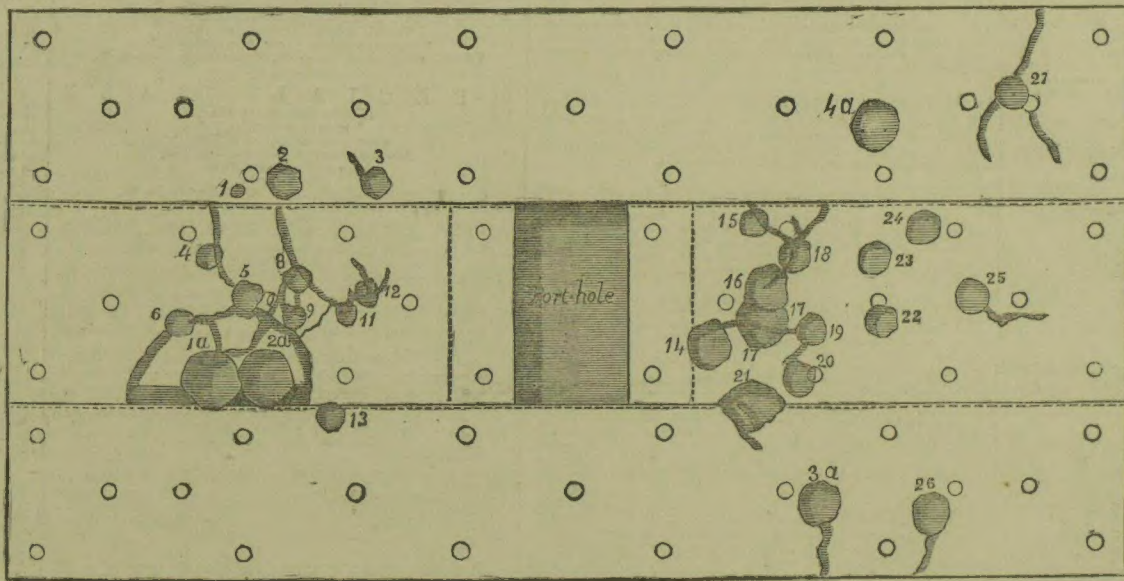
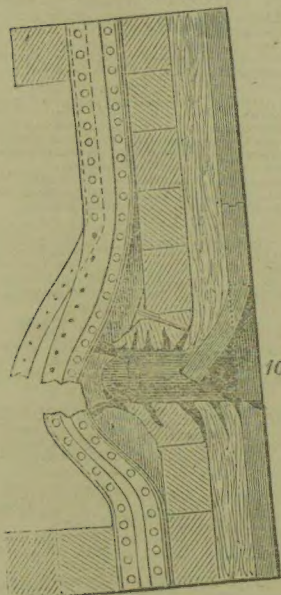
than the lead-coated projectiles from the new 100-pounder Armstrong breech-loader of 82 cwt.

THE WARRIOR TARGET.

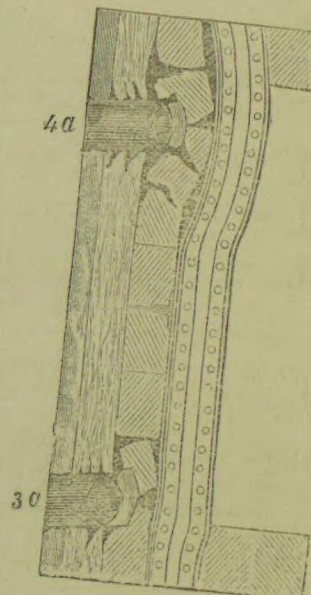
Some time after this experiment the shunt 120-pounder, a muzzle-loader of about five tons weight, was introduced by Sir W. Armstrong, and was pitted against a target erected at Shoeburyness, known as the Warrior target, against which the 68-pounder smooth-bore and the 100-pounder Armstrong breech-loader had been long expending their force in vain. The new shunt gun failed to penetrate; but these experiments served to show the advantage to be derived from the elongated form of toughened shot. The effect of this improvement is apparent from our Illustrations of the Warrior target, presenting a front view, with the marks of the shot; and also a section, where the shot is seen sticking in the target. The varieties of shot and shell fired at this target, with the exact depth of penetration in each case, are set forth in the annexed Table beneath these Engravings.

Smooth-bore guns being still in favour, Sir W. Armstrong manufactured first the 100-pounder smooth-bore, and subsequently the twelve-ton gun which fired the 156-pounder

Section at 1A & 2A.



Section at 1A & 3A.



EXPLANATION.—The numbered references in the above drawings are to the following list, which gives all the shots, except two, in the order in which they were fired. Shots from Smoothbore or Common Gun—(No. 1) Shot, 40-pounder, indentation 3 in.; (2) 68-pounder, 1 1/2 in.; (3) 68-pounder, 1 1/2 in.; (4) shell, 68-pounder, 2 1/2 in.; (5) ditto, 2 1/2 in.; (6) ditto, 2 1/2 in.; (7) ditto, 68-pounder, 1 1/2 in.; (8) shell, ditto, 1 1/2 in.; (9) shell, ditto, 1 1/2 in.; (10) shot, ditto, 2 in.; (11) ditto, ditto, 1 1/2 in.; (12) ditto, ditto, 1 1/2 in.; (13) shell, ditto, 2 1/2 in.; (14) shot, ditto, 2 1/2 in. From Armstrong Gun—(15) Shot, 100-pounder, 3 1/2 in.; (16) 120-pounder, 4 1/2 in. From Smoothbore—(17) Shot, 68-pounder, 2 1/2 in.; (18) shell, ditto, 2 1/2 in.; (19) ditto, ditto, 2 1/2 in.; (20) ditto, ditto, 2 1/2 in.; (21) shot, ditto, 2 in. From Armstrong Gun—(22) Shot, 100-pounder, 3 1/2 in.; (23) ditto, ditto, 4 1/2 in.; (24) ditto, ditto, 4 in. From Smoothbore—(25) Shot, 68-pounder, 2 1/2 in.; (26) ditto, ditto, 2 1/2 in.; (27) ditto, ditto, 2 1/2 in. Shots No. 7 and No. 10 were obliterated by shots No. 1a and 2a; they do not, therefore, appear in the list. The shots numbered 1a, 2a, 3a, and 4a, the effects of which are shown in the sectional drawings, were the last that were fired at the target; all the other numbers had been fired at various times previous to these. (1a) From Armstrong gun, firing common shot, weight of shot 156lb., charge of powder 50lb.; (2a) the same as No. 1a; (3a) shot of the same weight, from the same gun, with powder charge of 40lb.; (4a) the same as No. 3a.

THE WARRIOR TARGET, SHOEBURYNESSE, AFTER FIRING EXPERIMENTS WITH COMMON SMOOTH-BORE AND WITH ARMSTRONG GUNS.

round balls—the last rounds fired against the target. The effects produced by these various missiles is shown by our Illustrations. From these experiments it was evident that the form of shot fired by the smooth-bore was not adapted to piercing armour-plates. Sir Joseph Whitworth had by this time conclusively shown that, with a rifled gun of 70 cwt. and a 70-pounder elongated projectile, he could pierce this target, and, as subsequent trials confirmed these first experiments, the smooth-bore guns were no longer regarded as fit for modern warfare. Much of the honour of the important change from the inaccurate smooth-bore to the accurately-shooting rifle gun is due to Sir J. Whitworth, who was the first to give the elongated projectile its proper temper of body and hardness of point, which are essential to penetration. And although the metal has been

since changed from steel to cast iron, the toughness of body of the elongated projectile is still maintained; whilst the point is tempered by being cast in a chill.

The coils introduced by Sir W. Armstrong are still used in the construction of our heavy guns, though their proportionate thickness has been increased, thereby reducing the number of parts of which the gun is built, as well as its cost; but all our ordnance are still essentially coiled guns.

We have thus given an outline of the armaments by which our shores and commerce have been and are now guarded, and have shown the gradual development of our naval artillery which has resulted from the important experiments which have been steadily carried out. The most recent addition to the naval armaments is that of the two 35-ton guns mounted in each of the two turrets of the Devastation. But we can

scarcely conclude this notice without adverting to Captain R. Scott's improvements in gun-carriages, which have enabled the monster guns of latest construction to be handled with as much facility as the smooth-bore-guns used at Sebastopol. We are glad to find that the Admiralty have, in their Estimates, provided some reward for the inventor of the gun-carriage machinery.

The Earl of Rosse lectured on Thursday week before the Royal Society on the radiation of heat from the moon. He is of opinion that the difference between the radiation of the new and the full moon may be set down at about 200 degrees. The question as to a constant heat emanating from the interior of the moon he is inclined to answer in the negative.

NEW MUSIC.

GOUNOD'S NEW SONGS.—BIONDINA.

No. 1. Biondina bella. No. 4. E statti alquanto.
No. 2. Sotto un cappello rosa. No. 5. Ho messo nuove corda.
No. 3. Le labbra ella compose. No. 6. Le come son poeta.
Sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

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